

THE TIMES

Cecil Beaton: The World of Elinor Glyn, page 8

Thalidomide victims will get £5m to offset effect of tax

The Government is to seek parliamentary approval "as soon as possible" for a "once-for-all" capital payment of £5m into the thalidomide children's trust to offset the effect of taxation on compensation paid to parents. No change in the tax law will be made. The Government also plans to give £3m to the Rowntree Memorial Trust to aid severely congenitally handicapped children.

Other children to get £3m

By Our Political Correspondent
Dr Gilbert, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday promised early Government action to offset the effects of taxation on the compensation payments made to the parents of thalidomide children.

This will avoid changes in the tax law. The Government estimate to enable £5m to be paid into the thalidomide children's trust fund "in a way which should at least offset the effects of taxation".

Dr Gilbert said: "In this way we shall ensure that the position of the thalidomide children is not prejudiced and at the same time we shall avoid any possible abuse of the tax concessions applying to any settlement of any comparable tragic case could arise in the future."

The Government has decided to seek parliamentary approval the same time for a second payment of £3m to the Rowntree Memorial Trust to provide assistance for severely congenitally handicapped children.

This is in addition to the provision of £3m authorized by the previous government.

It is obviously intended to offset the argument that if help given to thalidomide children is their tax difficulties, the assistance should be available to others who are severely handicapped.

Dr Gilbert said that although Inland Revenue had always insisted that it could not give an assurance that all payments would be free, there had been "general misunderstanding" about the payments made by the Government to the beneficiaries would be treated as income for tax purposes.

If the parents had understood when they accepted the Distillers' offer in 1973 that benefits from the fund counting as income would be taxed, "the final settlement might not have been agreed on that basis".

Dr Gilbert continued: "In my letter of September 30 to Mr Jack Ashley, MP, I made it clear that it would not be possible to amend the tax law to deal with the situation. The previous government had come to a similar conclusion. But the Government have decided to seek parliamentary authority to make a once-for-all capital payment to the thalidomide children's trust. A winter supplementary estimate will be presented to Parliament as soon as possible. This should enable a payment of £5m to be paid into the fund before the end of January."

It will, of course be for the trustees to deal with this additional assistance to individual children in accordance with the terms of the trust, Dr Gilbert said.

According to the Government, the tax position of the thalidomide children's trust is that it is a registered charity not liable to income tax on its income, or liable to capital gains tax. A similar trust which was not a charity would have to pay tax at 48 per cent on its investment income, and 30 per cent on capital gains. Thus the thalidomide trust can reinvest the full amount, with no tax reduction, of any surplus of its income over its capital gains over what it pays out.

Some payments from the trust to the children will rank as the children's income for tax purposes; others will not. Regular cash payments to the children would normally be taxable; but a payment by the fund, to meet, for example, the cost of house exten-

Dr Kissinger presses Russians on arms cut

Moscow, Oct 25.—Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, today detailed American views on curbing the strategic arms race to Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, and the two sides described the session as useful.

Discussion of this important topic, regarded by the United States as central to Soviet-American détente, dominated both rounds of talks between Dr Kissinger and the Soviet leader on their second full day of high-pressure negotiations.

An official joint statement, issued while the second meeting was under way during the evening, said that the two sides "thoroughly discussed questions pertaining to further measures to limit strategic armaments. The sides believe the exchange of opinions was useful, and discussion on these matters will be continued."

The statement gave no details of the substance of the talks, which lasted for five hours in all.

Dr Kissinger was understood to have put forward some principles which could provide basic guidelines for a new strategic arms limitation agreement to cover the 10 years 1975-85 and replace the 1972 arms treaty.

Apart from the brief statement, there was no indication of Soviet reaction to the Secretary of State's ideas. Kremlin officials were understood to have indicated that they did not regard the arms limitation problem with the same urgency as Dr Kissinger.

Today's two meetings between Dr Kissinger and Mr Brezhnev followed yesterday's seven hours of discussions.

Dr Kissinger is known to have come to Moscow hoping to work out guidelines for discussion on a new agreement that could be approved formally at a summit between Mr Brezhnev and President Ford.

The summit is believed to be in the forefront of Soviet thinking at the moment, and a time and place for it—probably the last week of November in the Far East—are expected to be announced before Dr Kissinger leaves for India on Sunday.

Most signs in Moscow suggest that the Soviet leadership will not move on to any substantive consideration of arms limitation until they have a chance to assess Mr Ford's commitment to détente at first hand.

This appeared to be confirmed by the composition of the Soviet side at the talks today. Marshal Andrei Grechko, the Defence Minister, was absent and Mr Brezhnev was accompanied only by Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, and a senior Foreign Ministry official.

In Dr Kissinger's group was Mr Helmut Sonnenfeldt, his close adviser on defence matters, and other arms and security experts.

Missile launched: The United States has successfully test-fired and launched an intercontinental missile from an aircraft for the first time, the Defence Department said in Washington.

Major General Wynant, Side said a Minuteman missile, dropped from a C-5A jumbo jet over the Pacific test range and the rocket motors fired with upward thrust for a period of 10 seconds.—Reuter.



Employers waiting above as the lorry drivers' union leaders talked with conciliation officers on the floor below in Glasgow yesterday. The talks broke down after more than five hours. Report page 2.

Britain puts future of Simonstown naval pact in the balance

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, last night reassessed Labour's opposition to apartheid and racialism and declared that the South African Government had "manipulated" the recent visit by 11 ships of the Royal Navy to Cape Town to make it appear that Britain approved its policies.

Reflecting a decision of the Cabinet taken on Thursday, when there was an inquest into the circumstances in which the ships visited Cape Town with all the appearance of being on a "good-will" trip, Mr Callaghan announced that the future of the Simonstown Agreement would now be reviewed.

In the meantime, calls by Royal Navy ships at South African ports would be "strictly for minimum operational purposes".

The South African Government, he said, had seized on the recent visit as lending support to them at a time when they were under particular criticism at the United Nations. Britain had now to consider whether the Simonstown Agreement should be continued and whether its advantage militarily was outweighed by the political damage it did.

Mr Callaghan's speech, made at the annual dinner of his constituency Labour Party in Cardiff, will go some way to placate the Labour backbenchers who were highly critical of the reports that came from South Africa and who have demanded an end to joint naval exercises with South Africa.

Nevertheless, it is probable

that a group of Labour left-wingers, supported by many from the centre of the party, will table a Commons motion next week criticizing the Ministry of Defence and demanding the ending of the Simonstown Agreement.

In his speech, Mr Callaghan said: "The Labour Party, and Labour governments from 1945 onwards, have a long historical record in the cause of anti-colonialism and of anti-racialism. We repudiate both colonialism and racialism."

"The British Government has nothing in common with the policies of apartheid and racialism which are repugnant to us, and which cause particular strain on our relations with South Africa."

For this reason, he said, the Labour Government, shortly after coming into office cancelled the so-called "good-will" visits by the Royal Navy, which were hypocritical as between our two countries, however good may be the personal relations between those who take part in them."

For the same reason, Mr Callaghan said, the Government did not sponsor sporting or cultural contacts. "We reimposed the embargo on selling arms to South Africa and we shall continue to associate ourselves at the United Nations with proposals aimed at ending apartheid, whilst reserving the right to use our own political judgment on each particular issue," he said. "We have encouraged British industry in South Africa to improve the pay and standards of the Africans."

Continued on page 6, col 3

PLO wins first round at Rabat

From Edward Mortimer, Rabat, Oct 25

The Palestine Liberation Organization won an important first-round victory here today in its diplomatic struggle with King Hussein of Jordan.

The Arab League ministerial council, preparing tomorrow's summit, adopted a draft resolution which in effect recognizes the PLO's exclusive right to control the West Bank of Jordan if Israel should withdraw from it.

The draft resolution on Palestine consists of two clauses. The first, to which the Jordan delegation did not object, confirms the right of the Palestinian people to return to their country and determine their own future.

Strong opposition, however, came from the Jordanians over the second clause which said that liberated Palestinian territory would return to the leadership of the PLO. The "confrontation forces" would undertake to support any independent authority set up by the Palestinian people.

Mr Abdul Mohsen Abu Maier, the PLO spokesman, emphasized at a press conference that the revised Statute of the PLO, which had played a major part in the conflict with Israel, such as Saudi Arabia, or had sent forces to fight in the October war.

Mr Wilson loses some papers

The disappearance of taxation documents and other personal papers belonging to Mr Harold Wilson was being treated by Scotland Yard last night as theft.

They disappeared from a desk at the Prime Minister's home in Lord North Street, Westminster. He missed them during the February general election campaign.

As details emerged last night, the mystery deepened. According to the spokesman, the disappearance was reported to the police some time ago, but last night Scotland Yard would not say exactly when it was reported. A reliable police source said it was not until October 7 last.

It would appear that Mr Wilson at first assumed he had mislaid the papers. Now it is believed they may have been missing before the February election.

The documents relate to Mr Wilson's time as Leader of the Opposition.

The discovery of the loss was made by Mr Wilson himself.

Clocks go back

British Summer Time ends at 3 am tomorrow. Clocks and watches should be put back one hour. BST resumes at 2 am on March 16, 1975.

National Savings stamp to be polished

By Margaret Stone

National Savings stamp, production to saving since is to be phased out over two years. The decision is to be announced by Mr. Paymaster General.

Robert Bellinger, the man of the National Savings Committee, was told of the decision on Thursday. He said it would be a blow to the scheme, which has 150,000 members.

Years ago the Page on national savings mended that both the stamp and the voluntary movement should be abolished. Mr. Bellinger, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, rejected the idea.

There is no suggestion this time that the volunteer movement should be axed. "We have your respect," Sir Robert "try to reorganize and get our energies else-"

stamp now sells at the £120m a year, with the movement accounting for a quarter. It is understood that some form of stamp retained for the specific of serving towards a licence.

Mr. Mrs. Elsa Perkins, of the National Street Savings Committee, yesterday that abolition of stamp would outrage the who had been buying "I will fight it on behalf small people of this"

Iris MacDermott, who is selling stamps from door in Lambeth for 33 said: "My Darby and members will cry when it is the only way a buy their television and pay their bills."

cern over

's breathing

hundreds of Gloucester's on, prematurely on, will be "a matter of amount of concern after the week-end of the Duke's said last night.

done as well as he condition is satisfac he is only halfway We shall not know answer about the baby on 24 or 36 hours."

must earlier yesterday atington Palace referred "continuing difficulty eating". The baby only 4lb 2oz at birth. "a visit lasting nearly to St Mary's Hos- pital, London, yes- Duke of Gloucester duchess was very well baby was "bearing up".

Police question 50 on bombs in dawn raids

By Clive Borrell

Detectives investigating bomb attacks in London and the Home Counties were last night studying notebooks and diaries seized in raids in London, Birmingham, Bristol and Liverpool. More than 50 people were roused before dawn and questioned while their homes were searched. No one was arrested.

Many of the homes searched are occupied by Irishmen and known sympathizers of Irish Republican organizations.

Mr Danny Ryan, a national organizer in Britain of Clann na nGaedheal, a political wing of the republican movement, was questioned for more than three hours while police searched his home in Brighthelm, Bristol.

Detectives took away pieces of wire, tape, cameras, swabs from the floor and a minutes book.

"I am a maintenance engineer and the pieces of wire and tape are what you would expect to find in a house like mine. They have nothing to do with explosives", Mr Ryan said.

In London yesterday the Metropolitan police were making final plans to cope with what is expected to be a massive concentration of demonstrators tomorrow protesting at the presence of troops in Ulster. Several hundred police will be available to move into the Kilburn area for the demonstration.

Moderates put up opponent to Mr Mikardo

Mr Clwyd Hughes, former Secretary of State for Wales and Minister of Agriculture, a leading moderate, is to challenge Mr Ian Mikardo, champion of the left wing, for Labour Party chairmanship. To give Mr Hughes a clear run, Mr Arthur Bortomeo, Mr Frederick Willey and Mr William Hamilton have given assurances they will not stand. Mr Mikardo won the post in March.

Page 2

British Airways may buy Fokkers

British Airways is looking at the German-Dutch Fokker Friendship aircraft as an alternative to the HS 146, to replace the airline's ageing Viscount fleet. Meanwhile Hawker Siddeley has deferred cancellation of the controversial 146 for a month. Union representatives will lobby MPs in an effort to save the project.

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Man grows older

An American-French expedition has found fossilized human remains in Ethiopia dating back between three and four million years. The fossils are said to be almost 1,500,000 years older than those discovered on the shores of Lake Rudolf in Kenya nearly two years ago.

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Mrs Furtseva dies

Mrs Ekaterina Furtseva, the Soviet Minister of Culture, died suddenly yesterday, apparently of a heart attack. She was 63. Earlier this year she reportedly slipped from favour and lost her seat in the Supreme Soviet.

Obituary, page 16



Minister replies: Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday accused Sir Keith Joseph of being "frighteningly irresponsible" in a letter to The Times this week about his speech on remoralization of national life.

Page 4

Gas board to pay £27,000 damages

A Feltham widow was awarded £27,627 agreed damages in the High Court yesterday after the death of her husband from carbon monoxide poisoning from a gas water heater in an unventilated bathroom was found to be due to the negligence of the North Thames Gas Board.

Law Report, page 24

Fanfani attempt fails

Senator Fanfani last night gave up his attempts to form a new Italian Government. The senator has recently been described as the Christian Democrats' "last card". A statement issued by the Liberal Party said Italy's present crisis was the most serious since the Second World War.

Page 4

Probation for mother

A third cousin of the Queen who killed her daughter, aged nine months, was put on probation for 12 months yesterday. Mrs Elizabeth Wise pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Page 4

Ford election tour

President Ford is failing to arouse much enthusiasm during his campaign tour for the mid-term elections. Yesterday, however, he encouraged the Republicans by attracting crowds of several thousand in Des Moines, Iowa.

Page 6

US trade improves

America's trade gap in September narrowed to \$233.3m against \$1,131.8m in August. First National City Bank cut prime rate by 1 per cent to 11 per cent. Other banks followed the trend.

Page 19

Shadow Cabinet changes

Lord Carrington and Sir Geoffrey Howe on short list to oppose Mr Callaghan on foreign affairs.

Page 2

Children's Act: Juvenile panel

magistrates at Stockport, Cheshire, seek changes in the children's law after criticism that they have been "soft" with offenders.

Page 2

Blue films: Five people who helped others to reap a "rich harvest" from pornographic films sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court

Page 2

On other pages

Saturday Review, pages 8-12
Cecil Beaton recalls the world of Elinor Glyn whose book, *Three Weeks*, was a scandalous success when it was published in 1907; Roy Hay suggests some flowers for your labour; Harry Golombek describes the origins of chess in India.

Arts, page 11
Patricia Hayes at Stratford, interviewed by Sheridan Morley; Peter Davis on *Death in Venice* at the Metropolitan Opera.

Features, page 14
Susanne Pudddefoot examines the growth of Cornish nationalism and explains why the revived Stannary Parliament is mauling its colours to the Magna Carta.

Sport, pages 17 and 18
Racing: Newbury, Doncaster and French prospects. Football: Hardaker criticizes Revie; Golf: Oosterhuis leads in El Paraiso Open; Boxing: World title contest build-up.

Leaders, page 15
Letters: From Mr David Shelley Nicholl, Mr Leo Abse, MP, and others on Sir Keith Joseph's speech; from Mr Gwynfor Evans and Mr James Griffiths on the case for a Welsh Parliament.

Leading articles: Class and the birth rate; Clubs and the Race Relations Act; Safety of nuclear power stations.

Obituaries, page 16
Mrs Ekaterina Furtseva; Sir Lucius O'Brien.

Business News, pages 19-23
Stock market: Persistent selling of long-dated gilts provided the main feature. The FT ordinary share index fell 0.8 to 198.6.

Personal investment and finance: Law: Solicitors' conveyancing "monopoly" could be nearing its end; Pensions: Is Mrs Castle's scheme so good for widows? Investor's Week: Stock Exchange takes a tougher line on insider dealing.

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A reflection of good taste
Blue Nun from Sichel
right through the meal.



Churchill.

Why even the Japanese now want to put their money on him.

It may be because it is the most important limited edition of the century. It may be that, even at £400 more than in Britain, the edition represents a significant investment opportunity. Of one thing you may be sure, the Japanese are not buying his Collected Works for sentiment.

THE Japanese, who nowadays are no less inflation-conscious than the rest of us, seem to have discovered a new addition for their investment portfolios. And, in all the circumstances, a somewhat surprising one.

The centenary edition of the Collected Works of Sir Winston Churchill.

It was to be expected that the British would buy it. And, of course, the Americans, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and South Africans. It was pleasing that so many major universities were enthusiastic, and that the edition has been ordered in at least 30 countries.

But now Japan. So much now Japan that one month before official publication there advance orders are already sufficient to make Japan the sixth best overseas customer and potentially the third.

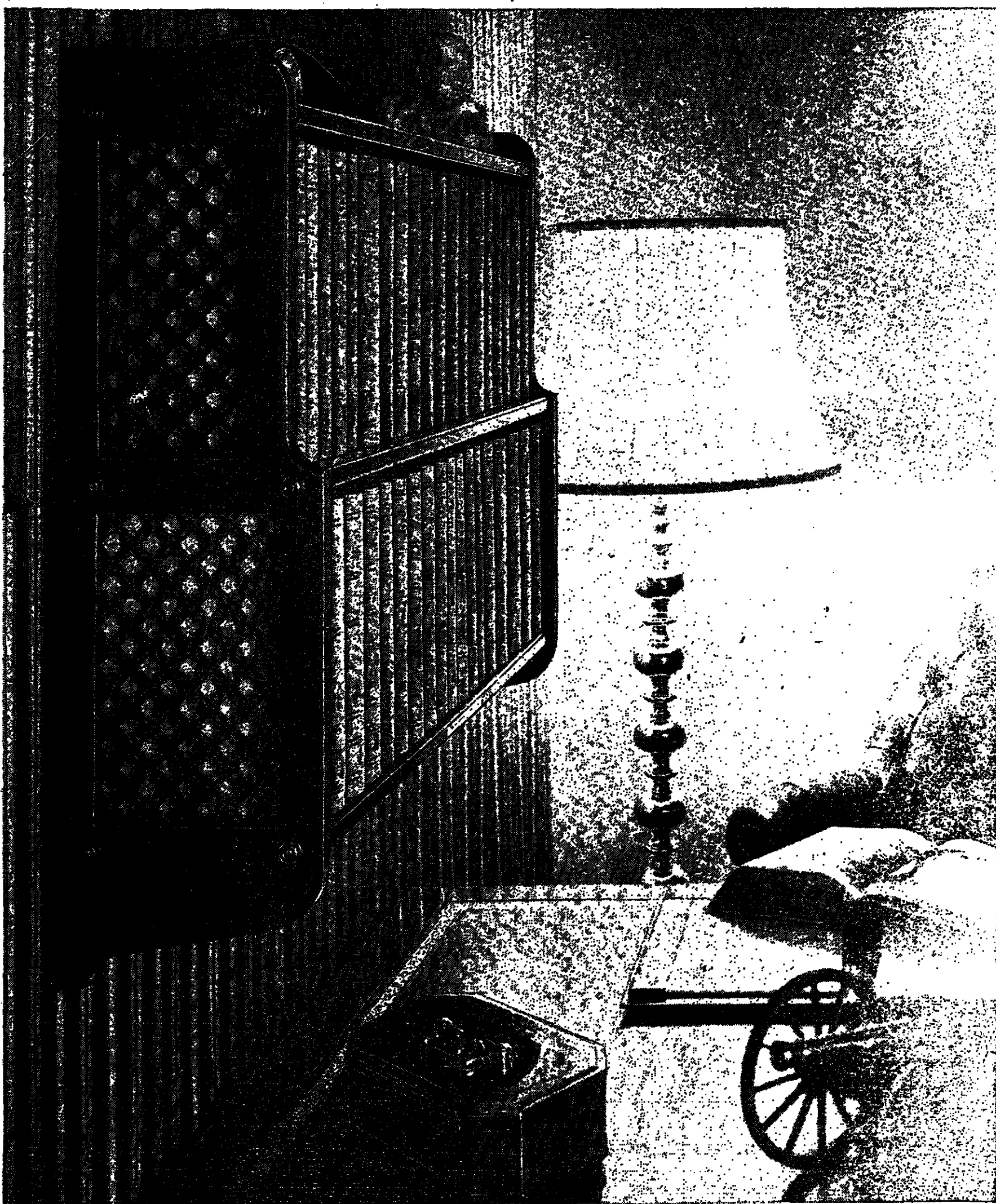
Despite the fact that in Japan the 34-volume edition is priced at up to £400 more than in Britain.

There may be a number of explanations for all this. That the Collected Works is the most important limited edition of the century, and cannot be reproduced in any form for another 40 years. That it is a limited edition of only 3,000 sets worldwide. That each volume in the collection is being brought to a new standard of scholarship by a team of Library editors. That the quality of production is beyond the reach of conventional publishers. That the hand-bound edition has an expected lifespan of 500 years.

But one factor may be fairly ruled out. Sentiment.

Which leaves the thought, perhaps, that the Japanese have decided that Churchill is a good investment.

Well, that may not be why you want to buy it. But when you're spending £945 nowadays it cannot be an unattractive notion to know that some people think you're getting a bargain.



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Each of the 34 volumes is hand-bound in natural calfskin vellum, and is printed on a special archive text paper tested to a life of 500 years.

The edition is limited to a maximum of 2,000 sets within the British Empire and Commonwealth.

It is not without interest that a year ago a single first-edition copy of Mr. Brodrick's Army was sold by a London dealer for £1,500. The Collected Works, a unique first edition in its own right, is available for just £945, which may be payable over two years.

Rising costs, however, make an increase inevitable, and the current price of £945 is guaranteed in the United Kingdom only until November 30, 1974—the actual centenary of Sir Winston's birth.

Inflation is not, unfortunately, only a problem in Japan.

Please note that because of postal difficulties in central London applications should be directed to Sir Winston's former home at Chartwell, Kent.

This offer must close in Great Britain on November 30th 1974.

HOME NEWS

Mrs Castle challenges Sir Keith Joseph's 'irresponsible' views

By Our Political Correspondent

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday challenged the basis of remarks made a week ago by Sir Keith Joseph, Conservative spokesman on home affairs. She said it was "irresponsibly irresponsible" for him to have raised a cry of alarm about a threat to "our human stock" on inaccurate statements concerning births to single-parent teenage households.

Addressing a conference of the north-west group of the Council for Family Social Service in Liverpool, Mrs Castle agreed with Sir Keith's anxiety to reduce illegitimacy and abortions.

"That is why the policy of making family planning services available to all has been bipartisan, though Sir Keith's logic ran out when, as Secretary of State for Social Services, he made the services less available to poor families by announcing that he would put a prescription charge on those services," Mrs Castle said.

To imply in any sense that the way to stop the "degeneration" of the nation is to stop the poor from breeding rather than to deal with the causes of poverty is to divert us from our main task."

Mrs Castle accused Sir Keith of a "dangerous distortion" in a letter to *The Times* this week, in which he referred to an article in *Poverty* which said that a high proportion of the births to social classes four and five "occur" for lack of birth-control to unmarried or otherwise single-parent teenage households.

Mrs Castle said the article quoted Scottish figures showing that 13.1 per cent of births in the social classes four and five in 1972 were illegitimate. But what Sir Keith did not appreciate was that social class classifications for illegitimate births were based on the mother's occupation, while for legitimate births it was based on the father's occupation.

"But even supposing that the class classification is meaningful, only a third of these illegitimate births were to teenage mothers," Mrs Castle added. "So his high proportion of births to single-parent teenage

households is actually about 4 per cent of births in social classes four and five. If we omit married women, the figure is even lower. It cannot be enough to affect the argument. And if we look at the 1972 figures for England and Wales, only 3 per cent of all births were illegitimate teenage births.

"On this limited basis Sir Keith has raised a cry of alarm about a threat to our 'human stock'. To do so on such inaccurate evidence is frighteningly irresponsible. And to talk about the need to remoralize our society by special reference to girls in socio-economic classes four and five is wickedly unjust."

Mrs Castle said that Mr Michael Schofield, in his careful study of *The Sexual Behaviour of Young People*, written when he was research director of the Central Council for Health Education, produced evidence suggesting that the higher up in the social scale a girl is the more sexual experience she was likely to have had. The study also showed that children from broken homes were not more likely to have more sexual experience than other children.

"So it is wrong to imply that the cycle of deprivation is synonymous with a cycle of permissiveness."

A shared environment could not be built on privileges for the few.

Critics answered: Replying to Mrs Castle's criticisms last night, Sir Keith said that he was not suggesting that the poor should stop breeding (the Press Association reports). He said his argument was about single-parent families.

"At no point in either speech or my letter to *The Times* did I mention the word 'illegitimate', he added. "There are many children born illegitimate into perfectly stable homes. My remarks have been based entirely on the article in *Poverty*, which had stated that a high proportion of babies born were to single-parent households."

But he agreed Mrs Castle made a valid point when she said that 13.1 per cent of births in Scotland in 1972 in classes four and five were illegitimate "and that I did not show that the classifications were based on the mother's occupation".

Leading article, page 15

Nurses 'take substantial tips from patients'

By Diana Geddes

Nurses in private hospitals and in private wards of National Health Service hospitals have been accepting substantial tips from patients, according to a report published in *Snaps*, the fortnightly newspaper of the student section of the Royal College of Nursing.

It cites the case of an agency nurse on night duty at a London private hospital who was given a £5 note by a male patient admitted for overnight observation.

"I was a bit short of cash, so I took it," the nurse is quoted as saying. "It felt awful about it later. But £5 notes are given out all the time by patients."

Another agency nurse is reported as having made an extra £6 a week in tips and gifts in London private hospitals.

The Royal College of Nursing said last night that it realized that tipping went on "to quite a considerable extent" in National Health Service and private hospitals.

The college was opposed to such practice on ethical grounds. It would rather that patients who wanted to show their appreciation contributed something toward the hospital charitable fund or, if it were a non-monetary gift, something which could be shared by all nurses. But there was no written rule prohibiting the practice.

The Department of Health and Social Security said it had no official directive on tipping. Most hospitals had their own rules. But, like the Royal College of Nursing, it felt that such gifts should not be accepted for personal use.

It said that a special relationship was sometimes built up between a nurse and a patient, and that the refusal of a gift from a grateful patient might damage that relationship. In such circumstances, a nurse might accept minor gifts such as a box of chocolates.

The *Snaps* report suggests that in some hospitals nurses are beginning to look upon tipping as a normal practice, at least in the case of a patient as saying: "In the private hospitals you got the impression that the nurses expected you to give them money, or at least an expensive gift like a bottle of Chanel."

Probation for woman who killed her baby

A third cousin of the Queen who killed her daughter, aged nine months, with drugs after doctors told her the child had no hope of living was put on probation for 12 months at Reading Crown Court yesterday.

Mrs Elizabeth Wise, aged 38, who was staying with friends at Kintbury, near Newbury, Berkshire, at the time, pleaded not guilty to murdering the child, Emma, last June but guilty to manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Mr Justice Kenneth Jones told Mrs Wise: "I regard this as an unusual case even among exceptional cases. In my judgment you have suffered enough. You have been punished enough for the wrong which, according to law, you did."

Mr Anthony McCowan, QC, for the prosecution, had told the court that medical reports indicated that Mrs Wise was suffering from diminished responsibility at the time. She was a woman of previous spotless character.

She gave birth to the child, her first, on September 2, 1973. It was a child she greatly wanted. At birth it appeared to be normal but after about nine days contracted an infection which produces serious brain damage.

The child was discharged from the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, on November 3 and Mrs Wise and her baby went back with friends in the Newbury area.

Mr McCowan said a specialist found the baby had serious mental retardation with minimal responsiveness and another doctor found it was impossible to swallow. "It had to be fed through a tube inserted through the nose."

"The defendant was a wonderful mother to the baby," Mr McCowan said. "She stayed in the room with the child in order that she should not catch cold. She obviously hoped as the baby grew older that the disability would be less."

On June 3 Mrs Jennifer Cubitt, with whom Mrs Wise was staying, found her dead, distressed and extremely depressed.

She noticed the baby was sleeping for a long time. Mrs Wise said: "I have given her some tablets. I wanted her to die peacefully, but she is not dying. What shall we do?"

Mr McCowan said the baby was taken to Battle Hospital, Reading, where it died three days later. Mrs Wise told doctors she had given the baby nine or 10 Mandrax tablets through which the baby was fed. Police saw her at the hospital cradling the dead child in her arms.

Later she told the officers: "I knew Emma had brain damage. There was not much hope for her. She was totally blind and practically deaf. I went back home, took a bottle of sleeping tablets from my friend's room, crushed them up, and gave them to her."

Mrs Wise's statement continued: "My intention was that she should die quickly, peacefully, and painlessly." Mr McCowan said a post-mortem examination showed the child's brain disease was irrecoverable and untreatable. Disease had destroyed three-quarters of her brain.

Mr William Howard, QC, for the defence, said it was impossible not to talk in terms which were emotive. It was a story of love, compassion and devotion of a kind that was rare indeed. Finally overcome by grief, the woman destroyed the thing she loved more than anything else.

"Throughout the long months this woman buoyed herself up in the hope that eventually her child would be normal. That could never, ever be," Mr Howard said.

Mrs Jennifer Cubitt spoke of Mrs Wise's absolute devotion. "She would spend many hours feeding the child drop by drop through a tube. Sometimes she would have to start again because the baby cried and by the time she had finished it was time for the next feed."

"She never lost her temper but sometimes she could not take any more. She would come downstairs and walk around for a while before going back up and trying again."

In brief

Murder suspect dies in jail

A lodger accused of murdering his landlady last week has died while on remand at Bristol prison. Derek Lee, aged 19, was due to appear for a second hearing in Gloucester Magistrates' Court yesterday accused of murdering Mrs Margaret Avis, aged 47.

Mr John Munday, the clerk of the court, said he understood from the police that Mr Lee died on Thursday. After the court hearing a senior police officer said Mr Lee had been suffering from an incurable blood disease.

Gelignite remand

Bail of £10, with two sureties of £250 each, was granted by Epping magistrates yesterday to Frances Mabel Redman, aged 38, of Rosebery Avenue, Tottenham, north London, who is charged with possessing 28 sticks of gelignite at Waltham Abbey on October 15.

Cardinal recovering

Cardinal Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster, aged 69, was said yesterday to be making satisfactory progress in Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, after an asthmatic attack which occurred 18 days after he had recovered from a heart attack.

£21,000 stolen

Two masked gunmen are being sought by police after fleeing yesterday with £21,000 in wages from the Slough printing factory of Hazell's Offset Ltd only a few minutes after the money had been delivered.

Sir Adrian better

Sir Adrian Boult, aged 85, the conductor, who is recovering from a prostate gland operation in a London hospital, was much better yesterday, the hospital said.

Evidence concluded

Judith Ward, the accused in the M62 coach bomb trial, ended her evidence yesterday after being in the witness box for a total of 19 hours, spread over five days.

WEST EUROPE

Italian crisis deepens as Senator Fanfani fails to form Cabinet

From Peter Nicholls, Rome, Oct 25

Senator Amintore Fanfani, the Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, tonight told President Leone that he had failed to form a Government. He has recently been described by one of the ministers in the outgoing Government as the "Christian Democrats' 'last card'."

It is now three weeks since the last coalition Government fell, and it has taken Senator Fanfani a fortnight of negotiations to arrive at his totally negative conclusion.

Both the fall of the outgoing Government and the failure to reconstruct the coalition are generally seen here to have been caused by the bitter division between two of the old coalition partners, the Socialists and the Social Democrats, with the latter well in the lead in terms of intra-factional.

The gravity of the situation is not being underplayed. The Liberals tonight issued a statement saying that the country's moral, political and economic crisis was more serious than at any other time since the end of the Second World War, and there was dismay in the presidential palace itself.

There will now be a week-end in which the politicians will be able to judge the full extent of the danger involved in their failure to agree on a broadly-based government. In readiness for the new round of consultations, which President Leone plans to start on Monday.

With an eye on the urgency of reaching some arrangement by which the country will get a government, President Leone is limiting his consultations to what he feels to be minimum requirements. He will be seeing the leaders of the parliamentary groups of all parties in both Houses, the chairmen and secretaries of all parties and the speakers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Meanwhile, Senator Mario Tenassi, the Social Democratic leader, who is looked on as immediately responsible for the present situation, because he brought down Government, is openly aiming at a centre-right coalition from which, naturally, the Socialists would be excluded.

E German leader urges speed-up in security talks

Helsinki, Oct 25.—Herr Willi Stoph, East German head of state, flew home today after a four-day visit to Finland, the first state visit outside the communist world by an East German leader.

During his stay, Herr Stoph made repeated calls for a rapid conclusion to the European security conference and for calling the third stage of the 35-nation conference in Helsinki as soon as possible.

In a statement issued on his departure, he said there had been far-reaching mutual understanding in his discussions on bilateral and international affairs with Finnish leaders.

£107,000 paid for remnants of Göring collection

Munich, Oct 25.—China, glass and other objects once owned by Hermann Göring, the Nazi Air Force chief, and said by experts to be mostly worthless, fetched a total of DM640,000 (£107,000), more than five times their catalogue value, at an auction in Munich today.

A silver plate with a hunting motif went for DM20,000, compared with a catalogue valuation of DM1,100.

A spokesman for the auctioneers, acting on behalf of the Bavarian Government, said that the 490 items had been deliberately valued by the Government at their commercial value with no allowance for their worth to collectors. The *Land* took all the profits from the sale.

Britain looks to Bonn for Community budget support

By David Spanier

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, will visit Bonn on November 10 for talks with Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister.

The meeting marks the start of Mr Callaghan's most intense phase of renegotiation of the terms of Britain's membership of the European Community. His talks with Herr Genscher are particularly important because West German support is essential if the Community's budgetary arrangements are to be revised, as Britain wants.

Officials express their satisfaction with the first report on the Budget issue approved yesterday by the European Commission in Brussels. Although the report has not arrived in London, it seems clear that it will be helpful to Britain's case.

While the Commission made its calculations on a different basis from the British Government's estimates, its conclusions are not very different, it seems, from Mr Callaghan's original claim that Britain risked paying more than its fair share.

While urging on Herr Genscher the importance of the Budget question for Britain, Mr Callaghan will be looking forward to the meeting of heads of government proposed by M Giscard d'Estaing.

Britain is actively participating in the preparatory work for the summit, and the Government is anxious to avoid giving any impression to its partners in the Community that the process of renegotiation should hold up the Community's own programme.

However, the agenda for the summit is far from clear. It seems likely to include the perennial questions of inflation, energy policy and organisation of the Community's own institutions.

M Giscard d'Estaing's remarks about limiting the right of veto might in theory cause some difficulties for the Government, but in practice it is hard to envisage Mr Giscard going further on this than Britain.

From the British point of view, the summit offers the opportunity, if the need arises, to give the negotiations on the Budget and other matters a push forward. The main aim will be to reach a decision on the Budget by the end of the year, as the summit, which could be a useful coincidence.

W Berlin not to extradite girl held for murder

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, Oct 25

The West Berlin authorities today finally decided to refuse the extradition to East Germany of an 18-year-old girl alleged to have murdered her father there.

The city's attorney general thus reversed his original decision to extradite her to allow the extradition of the girl, Fraulein Ingrid Brückmann.

The decision to reject the East German request for extradition is bound to be seen in East Berlin as a political provocation, as there has never been any suggestion that the girl's alleged crime had any political overtones.

Fraulein Brückmann is alleged to have confessed to killing her father in July, 1972, because he had ill-treated her for years.

Trudeau hope of EEC link may mean year's wait

From Roger Barthod, Brussels, Oct 25

Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, left Brussels today with his main object of emphasizing Canada's separate identity largely fulfilled. But it is clear that full agreement on some form of contractual link between the European Community and Canada will take at least a year to achieve.

Mr Trudeau repeated several times that Canada believed in the necessity of the Community and in its destiny.

Wilson refusal

Brussels, Oct 25.—Mr Wilson, the British Prime Minister, has turned down an invitation to the meeting of Social and Socialist Democratic leaders of the European Community to be held in The Hague on November 1 and 2.

Figures help British case

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, Oct 25

The European Commission today adopted its preliminary controversial analysis of national contributions to the Community budget in relation to gross national product.

According to well placed sources, it went some way towards supporting the Labour Government's renegotiation claim that Britain stands to pay a disproportionate share of the budget when the transitional phase ends in 1980.

Using British Treasury calculations, Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, claimed in his April 1 renegotiation speech in Luxembourg that in 1980 Britain would be paying 24 per cent of the budget while producing only 14 per cent of the EEC's gross domestic product.

The Commission's paper, which has now been passed to the member states, does not take economic predictions beyond 1975. But by applying the Community's eventual system of "own resources" — income from import levies and duties and up to one per cent of value-added tax proceeds — to the 1973 and 1974 budgets, it establishes that there would be what one source described as a significant gap of several percentage points between Britain's gross national product and its budgetary contribution.

This should provide useful ammunition for Mr Callaghan's search for recognition of the principle that contributions should be related to the size of the economy. The debate, the foreign ministers of the Nine when they meet in Brussels from November 11 to 13.

'City regions' urged to avert urban sprawl

From Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent, Bournemouth

The inevitable increase in urbanisation should be channelled into the development of city regions, Mr Gerald Smart, Hampshire county planning officer, told a conference of the British section of the Institute of the Union of Local Authorities yesterday.

He saw their development as a means of avoiding "suburban sprawl from Brighton to Blackpool", but said that the quality of city regional life and environment would depend on the lead given by local government.

There were about 20 city regions in Britain, containing nearly three-quarters of the population, ranging from communities of half a million centred on provincial cities to London and the Home Counties, with a population of 12 to 13 million.

They are there as facts of life, and need money for their improvement. They attract more and more people to live and work. They are dynamic, and tend to have momentum for economic growth and specialisation that smaller or remoter centres do not possess," Mr Smart said.

City regions had much to offer society as a whole, and therefore were seen as growth areas in the strategic plans increasingly being produced by joint teams from central and local government.

British local government still largely administered metropolitan areas separately from their hinterland. "I think we are mad, flying in the face of reality," Mr Smart said.

City regional management would be fragmented, administratively and politically. But the task was nevertheless essentially one for local government to lead. "If we do not," Mr Smart said, "you can say goodbye to local government."

The development of city regions need not lead relentlessly to megalopolis.

Open doors in Russian seaborne academy

By Philip Howard

The Soviet training ship Professor Ukhov, which is moored in the Pool of London beside HMS Belfast, opened its hatches and decks yesterday to inspection by the British press.

This uncharacteristic example of the open door policy in a field notorious for secrecy and mutual apprehensions of espionage was partly caused by justifiable Russian pride in their state system of training merchant seamen. With happy libertarianism the 160 cadets, whose course includes 500 hours of English, acted as guides, while their officers and professors beamed magnanimously at the curious British press.

Down in the training engine room, filled with technological marvels made and operated by students, a cadet said: "Welcome gentlemen, we have brought our small boat as far as London to show you the opportunities in our country for marine engineering." Yuri Chivirev, a navigator-cadet in the third year of the five-year course, explained: Ukhov was a famous professor of navigation who wrote many of the books we use in our college."

In the spartan messroom and library, portraits of Lenin and contemporary magazines of the Soviet Communist Party looked down proudly on their young eager beavers.

All went as smoothly as vodka and caviare, except for occasional differences of national temperament. One Russian found the journalists a bit feeble at sticking to itineraries and timetables; the British photographers complained bitterly about being made to walk down interminable corridors looking at photographs of Russian nautical colleges.

Captain Vasilii Snopkov, master of the Professor Ukhov, said: "The main reason for the production of the world we have a problem facing us not only to make our standards of training cadets higher, but also to shorten the period of sea experience as much as possible."

His ship, built two years ago, is part of their answer. It is one of a fleet of 20 merchant navy training ships, seven of which are sailing ships. Between 3,000 and 10,000 seamen of the fleet graduate from them every year, depending on the fluctuations of a 10-year plan. The Professor Ukhov is in London partly to show the red flag and partly to take part in the inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization conference on safety at sea.

Mr Alexander Borisov, head of the educational institute of the Soviet Ministry of Merchant Marine, has come along for the trip. He said: "We think that our system of training for the nautical profession is very good, and we are proud of it and want to show it off. But that does not mean that we are not anxious to improve it by learning from others at such conferences as this."

The Professor Ukhov says in the pool until Tuesday, when it sails for Sweden to pick up a cargo of cellulose, and then on to Italy to carry on training the senior officers of one of the fastest growing and most professional merchant navies in the world.



Eager beavers of the Russian Merchant Navy cluster behind the Professor Ukhov's master, Captain Vasilii Snopkov, in the Port of London yesterday.

New authority appeals for higher grant

From Our Correspondent, Worcester

The new county council of Hereford and Worcester, which expects to end its first financial year nearly £5m in deficit, says it will need a rate increase of 53 per cent to 66p in the pound, to restore cuts and meet most next year's growth commitments.

A 60p rate, barely adequate to maintain services, and allowing for inflation growth of only 15 per cent, is more likely.

Sir Michael Higgs, chairman of the authority, said that "huge and successive waves of inflation" had overtaken the council. He appealed for public aid in seeking a higher grant.

Government blamed for 'poor' public buildings

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The standard of new public buildings would never be improved until the Government abandoned its hopelessly inadequate and unrealistic yardsticks, Mr Thurston Williams, president of the Association of Official Architects, said yesterday.

He was launching a recruitment campaign for the association, which represents architects in central and local government and the health service. The association believes that the recession in private building and the resulting steep drop in architects' commissions provide an ideal opportunity to attract new talent into the public sector, which has been affected less.

Local authority architects have long felt like poor relations, and the association was founded in 1958 because they believed that neither the Royal Institute of British Architects nor the National Association of Government Officers' Association adequately represented their interests. They insist that only higher remuneration and more money spent on the buildings will alleviate public criticism of low standards.

Mr Williams said yesterday that one reason for the building of high rise flats was that it was impossible to build adequate low density housing within the financial limits.

Backing for Brighton 'city in sea' plan

From Our Correspondent, Brighton

The Brighton marina company's plan to build a "city in the sea" instead of a conventional shoreline development associated with the proposed 2,000-berth harbour at Black Rock, Brighton, was described as "wild and dramatic" by Sir Hugh Casson, the architect, yesterday.

Sir Hugh, a member of the Royal Fine-Art Commission, was giving evidence for the company on the fourth day of a public inquiry into the marina plan. He said the site demanded a courageous and imaginative scheme, and disagreed with critics who would prefer a more picturesque and cosily grouped development.

He expressed reservations about the detailed proposals. He thought the central spine on which the buildings would be erected should be made more of an island by omitting one block of flats.

Local groups have protested that the marina will become a rich man's playground, instead of being made to be enjoyed by everyone. They want a reduction in the 1,450 flats and dinghy launching facilities.

Mr David Hodges, the marina architect, said yesterday that Brighton council was considering other sites in the area for dinghy launching.

The inquiry was adjourned until next Thursday.

Crewmen locked skipper off bridge in sea lane

From Our Correspondent, Blackpool

A trawler was left without an officer in command in fog when the skipper, Mr Albert Watson, was locked in his cabin while the crew drank on the bridge in a shipping lane, a court was told yesterday.

Fleetwood magistrates asked the prosecution to notify the Department of Trade at the end of the case that alcohol had been taken on board the Iceland-bound Wyre Conqueror, contrary to regulations.

Kenneth McLeod, aged 19, a seaman of the Wyre Conqueror, Fleetwood, was fined £150 for endangering the ship or crew at sea and ordered to pay £100 compensation to the owner.

John Wilson, aged 20, another crewman, of Radcliffe Street, Fleetwood, was fined £50 for stealing the ship's keys.

Mr Richard Blackburn, prosecuting for the British Transport Police, said the ship sailed in thick fog but when visibility improved slightly Mr Watson went to his berth behind the bridge, leaving the door open. He heard voices on the bridge, then the cabin door closed and the key was turned.

He called on the boat to open the door. The door was smashed in but the hinges broke and the skipper was hit in the face, leaving him dazed.

The bridge had been left unattended by an officer for about 15 minutes, causing a serious hazard. Mr Blackburn said 10 other ships were in the area, including two trawlers.

Mr McLeod said he took some beer on to the bridge and the crew followed him. He closed and locked the door and put the key on the side.

Attendances up at Motor Show this year

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Against all expectations because of a slump in car sales and fears about the price of petrol, the final assessment at the London International Motor Show, which closes tonight, suggests attendances substantially up on last year.

By yesterday evening 358,000 had visited Earls Court, 21,000 more than at the same time last year. This indicates a final total of at least 424,000, compared with 403,000. Most of the increase came in the first few days of the show.

Mr John Bewick, director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, organizers of the show, said last night: "We feel this shows that the public is still determined to have the personal freedom that the motor car provides."

Dauntsey's told to stop free scholarships

From Our Correspondent, Devon

Free scholarships to Dauntsey's, the direct-grant school at West Linton, near Devon, are to end on the direction of the Department of Education and Science.

The endowment of Alderman William Dauntsey's will of 1542 calls several thousand pounds short of the sum required even to maintain the 24 scholarships already in the school. It was disclosed yesterday. But none is at risk.

The disclosure came in an agreed "interim" statement after a meeting between Mr Guy King-Reynolds, the headmaster, and members of the local primary school. It added that the department was not prepared to allow fees to increase to finance further scholarships.

Post Office asked to try to save Saturday delivery

By Our Industrial Editor

Lord Peddie, chairman of the Post Office Users' Council, yesterday warned the Post Office Corporation's board and the Government not to take a hasty decision to abolish Saturday postal deliveries.

His intervention comes when the board, which is negotiating with the Union of Post Office Workers, seems divided over a union offer to let more women and part-timers into the postal services in return for a five-day week. It would mean the end of Saturday deliveries and disrupt Sunday sorting arrangements for Monday deliveries.

Postmen attend six times a week, but chronic staff shortages are disrupting the national postal service, already in deep deficit, and drawing mounting criticism from customers. Although the board may feel

that the public would accept no Saturday delivery, it seems it fears huge outcry, especially from the business community. If Monday mail should suffer, Lord Peddie stated yesterday that his council must be allowed to study the board's conclusions after its examination of the Union's proposals.

The frequency of the postal service was a matter for discussion between the Post Office and the statutory council.

"It would be unacceptable to users generally, and to the council in particular, if any day delivery were to be lost," he said. His council was anxious to consider alternatives to maintain the principle of six-day service.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Answers given by the great leader COMRADE KIM IL SUNG to questions raised by delegation of National Association of Senegalese Journalists

Question: The youth problem is a matter of greatest concern for us. How have you solved this problem in your country?

Answer: The youth problem is a very important one, decisive of the success of the revolution and construction and related to the future destiny of a nation. Young people represent a great revolutionary force for the building of a new society. A great social change can be brought about only when the youth, vivacious, vigorous and courageous, take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. The youth are also the successors to the revolution and the masters of future. The future of a nation can be bright only when the youth are sound politically and ideologically and morally and fully prepared for revolution. In the final analysis, any nation can gain a success in the revolution and construction and achieve national prosperity only when it solves the youth problem correctly.

A correct solution of the youth problem means closely rallying broad sections of young people into a revolutionary organization, and educating and training them in a revolutionary way to be competent workers for the building of a new society and prepared well as the successors to the revolution who will shoulder the future destiny of a nation.

We directed deep attention to the solution of the youth problem from the first days of our revolutionary struggle and solved this problem with success in each stage of the revolutionary development.

In fact, it can be said that our revolutionary struggle began with the work of educating and uniting young people. In the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle we, directing primary efforts to the work with the youth, educated the patriotic youth of all strata in a revolutionary way and firmly rallied them under the banner of anti-imperialist national liberation, organized the anti-Japanese guerrilla army with them and waged the glorious armed struggle for the liberation of the fatherland.

In order to solve the youth problem correctly after the liberation, we first of all, formed a youth organization conforming to the specific realities of our country and the characteristic features of the youth.

Right after the liberation when the historic task of building a new, democratic Korea with the mobilization of all the patriotic, democratic forces throughout the country was raised, we organized the democratic youth league, a mass organization of youth, in conformity with the requirements of our revolutionary development and characteristic features of the youth in our country and rallied the youth of all walks of life into it. By so doing, we could prevent the split of the youth movement and powerfully organize and mobilize the youth of all strata in the building of a new country under so complicated a situation.

In the solution of the youth problem we also attached importance to the work of educating and training the youth and always directed much efforts to it.

In the education of the youth, we are directing primary efforts to the strengthening of the education of the youth in Juche.

The Juche idea of Our Party is an idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. Only when the youth are firmly armed with the Juche idea can they take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work with a high consciousness as the direct performers of the revolution and construction, the masters of future. We, therefore, always give top priority to education in Juche in the ideological education of the youth.

Our experience shows that when all the youth are firmly armed with the ideas of their party, the lines and policies of their party, can they devote themselves to the struggle for the revolution and construction in their country with high national pride and revolutionary self-confidence, believing in their own strength.

What is of particular importance in the ideological education of the youth is the class education.

Today the revolution assumes protracted nature not only in the bounds of a single country but also on a world-wide scale and generations go by constantly. Only when the class education of the youth, the new, rising generation, is strengthened, can they wage an uncompromising struggle against the enemy of the revolution, not forgetting the past days when there were oppression and exploitation.

Under the slogan: Don't forget the past, we are making efforts to educate the youth so that they may not forget the past when our people were exploited and oppressed by the imperialists.

We always direct special attention to the class education of the youth as the country is divided into two and we are standing directly faced with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction.

We also educate the young people in the lofty patriotic spirit of infinitely loving their fatherland and their people.

He who does not love his fatherland and his people can not have a passion for the revolution in his country or devotedly struggle for its victory. We are intensifying the education of the youth in socialist patriotism to arm them with the spirit of infinitely loving their fatherland and people and are firmly preparing all the youth so that they may devote themselves to the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the well-being of the people, for the defence of the independence of the country and the gains of revolution from the enemy's encroachment.

What is also important in the education of the youth is to educate them to love labour and possess sound moral traits. Apart from labour we can not speak about the prosperity and development of the country or the happy life of the people. It should be one of the noblest traits of the youth to love labour. We are educating the youth to love labour, regard it as the most honourable thing, consider it a shame to live idle doing no work, take the lead in tackling arduous work any time and any place and creditably do their bit in the revolution and construction.

We educate the youth to thoroughly oppose the corrupt bourgeois way of life and always live a frugal life and be polite in their act. It has become a trait of our youth in their daily life to live in a frugal and militant way and work with sincerity for society and collective.

Only when the youth master advanced science and technology, while arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas, can they take part in all social life truly and become masters and vigorously push ahead with the revolution and construction. We are now struggling by putting up a high level of demand that all the youth firmly arm themselves with advanced science and technology and possess one technique or more.

The youth of our country are playing a really important role in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work. Our youth performed great feats and undying exploits for the fatherland and the people in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the period of the democratic construction after liberation, the period of the hard-fought fatherland liberation war and the difficult period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction. The unshakable resolution and high revolutionary enthusiasm of our youth build faster and better a new, happy society, a new life, are being fully displayed in all fields of socialist construction today, too.

The youth of our country are now in an excellent ideological and mental condition and their moral traits are very good, and all the youth are firmly rallied around our party and the government of the Republic. Bright is the future of our fatherland because there are the revolutionary youth firmly united around the party.

We can say with high pride that we have reared well the reliable new generation, the heirs to the revolution, who will carry forward the revolutionary cause of our party and people. This is a great joy and pride of our people.

Question: How do you think about interaction between agriculture and industry in the developing countries proceeding from the experience of Korea?

Answer: As you know well, most of the developing countries are backward agrarian countries whose industrial development is insignificant. If there is industry in these countries, it is only a deformed and one-sided, meagre industry built by the imperialists with a view to plundering rich resources. The backwardness of industry in the developing countries is a result of the colonial rule of the imperialists.

Our experience shows that the developing countries should build and develop their own national industry in order to completely liquidate the consequences of the colonial rule of the imperialists and achieve economic independence.

Industry and agriculture are the two major branches of the national economy, the former being the leading branch of the economy, without building and developing a national industry it is impossible to develop other branches of the national economy or develop and modernize agriculture.

Industry, heavy industry in particular, is the material basis of the country's economic independence. Without building one's own national industry with the heavy industry as the backbone, one can neither lay the foundation of an independent national economy capable of building up the economic life of the country nor one's own efforts nor completely get rid of the economic subjugation and plunder by the imperialists. Without a firm independent national industry one cannot consolidate the already won political independence either.

It is not an easy job, of course, for the developing countries to build an independent national industry. These countries are short of fund and technique necessary for industrialization and have a few technical personnel. But, if the peoples of the developing countries struggle with a firm resolution to achieve the prosperity and development of their countries and the thriving of their nations with their own efforts and the resources of their countries on the principle of self-reliance, they will surely be able to successfully carry out any difficult task.



President Kim Il Sung

The developing countries have rich resources and inexhaustible production potentialities.

The peoples of the developing countries are also turning out to a struggle for building a new life with an exceptionally high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness. The creative wisdom of the masses of the people is inexhaustible and nothing is more powerful and resourceful than the masses of the people in the world. If the peoples of the developing countries who had been exploited and oppressed in the past courageously hew out the road of building a new life, deeply conscious that the masters of their destiny are themselves and their destiny must be shaped only by themselves, they will be able to overcome all obstacles and difficulties and occupy the fortress of industrialization without fail.

Further, if the developing countries strengthen economic and technical interchange and cooperation, they will be able to successfully fulfil the task of building an independent national industry in a short span of time without relying on big powers.

Question: How do you think about the reunification of divided Korea without outside influence?

Answer: It is the most important revolutionary task facing our people today to push aside the interference of outside forces and achieve the independent reunification of the divided fatherland.

Our nation is, by origin, a homogeneous nation which has lived with one culture and one language through a long history of thousands of years. Our country was divided into the north and south by outside forces at the end of World War Two and reunification has not been achieved still today due to the interference of outside forces. Outside forces are the very author of the split of our nation and the main obstacle to the reunification of our country.

The question of the reunification of our country is, to all intents and purposes, an internal question of our nation, which must be solved by the Korean people themselves. The internal question of the nation can be solved in conformity with the interests of the nation and the will of the people only by the efforts of the nation itself. The question of Korea's reunification can not be solved in reliance upon outside forces and there is no need for other peoples to interfere in the question of the reunification of our country. Our people are a resourceful and courageous people who are fully capable of solving the question of the country's reunification for themselves. If only the interference of outside forces is terminated in our country, our people will be able to achieve the peaceful reunification of the divided country for themselves. If the interference of outside forces is brought to an end, the dialogue now under way between the north and south will make a successful and rapid progress.

The outside forces which interfere in the internal affairs of our country and obstruct its reunification are none other than the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have not only divided our country but also enforced a colonial rule in South Korea, occupying it for nearly 30 years. Tens of thousands of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are still stationed in South Korea. There is no outside force in the northern half of our Republic and Our Party and the Government of the Republic never allow the interference of outside forces. Therefore, the most important question in realizing the independent reunification of our country is to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea which they are occupying under the flag of the "U.N. Forces".

From the first day of the split of the country Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently struggled to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and defined it in the north-south joint statement published in 1972 as the most important principle of national reunification to achieve the reunification of the country independently, without reliance upon or interference of outside forces.

Consequent upon the consistent efforts of the Government of our Republic and the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the whole world, the U.N. General Assembly last year adopted a resolution on supporting the principle of the independent and peaceful reunification clarified in the north-south joint statement and dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea", a U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Korea. This is our great victory and an important step helpful to the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

But there still remains a more fundamental question in putting an end to the interference of outside forces in our country and there are a lot of questions to be solved.

The U.S. imperialists are still occupying South Korea under the flag of the United Nations and wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of our country. The U.S. imperialists are constantly instigating the South Korean authorities to nation-splitting acts to create "two Koreas" and zealously defending the war racket and fascistization policy of the South Korean authorities. The Japanese militarists are also persistently obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, actively following the U.S. imperialists' interference in its internal affairs and their splitting policy toward it.

With the zealous encouragement of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean authorities are clinging ever tighter to the sleeves of outside forces to maintain their crumbling system of military fascist rule and heading for the perpetuation of division, not reunification. The South Korean authorities betrayed the principles of independent and peaceful reunification

agreed upon in the north-south joint statement and are begging for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' permanent occupation of South Korea and further intensifying fascist suppression of the South Korean people, who demand reunification, and new war provocative manoeuvres.

If the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is to be accelerated under the present conditions, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to it, must be driven out of South Korea and the "two Koreas" plot of the splitists within and without be smashed. Our Party and the Government of the Republic will bend every possible effort to remove all the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification and reunify the divided country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, without interference of outside forces.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop their moves of aggression and interference against our country, quit South Korea forthwith and desist from instigating or patronizing the South Korean authorities. If the U.S. imperialists, defying our repeated warnings, keep occupying South Korea and defend the nation-splitting manoeuvres and fascistization policy of the South Korean authorities, they will get nothing from this, but will suffer only an ignominious defeat.

We think that the United Nations should deal a deserved blow to the U.S. imperialists' aggression on our country and their interference in its internal affairs. The United Nations should take the "U.N. Forces" helmets off the heads of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea and force them to withdraw from there and take measures helpful to the Korean people in reunifying the divided country by themselves, without interference of outside forces.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries of the world who value justice and love truth will actively support and encourage the struggle of the Korean people to check and frustrate the interference and splitting manoeuvres of outside forces on our country and reunify the divided country by themselves.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Senegalese people for their active support to the struggle of our people for reunifying the country independently.

Question: What is your position on the problems of decolonization of the African continent?

Answer: The African people have waged a stubborn struggle to liquidate colonialism and achieve national independence and won a great victory in this struggle. On the African continent, many countries have already won national independence and embarked upon the road of a worthy struggle for building a new life. The African continent which was called "colonial continent" and "continent of darkness" in the past is turning today into a new continent shining with the bright rays of freedom and liberation. Colonialism is living its last hours on the African continent.

Today the African people are vigorously struggling to finally liquidate colonialism on the African continent, consolidate the already won national independence and build a prosperous, new society.

The Korean people consider the struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism and for the final liquidation of colonialism on the African continent as a most righteous one and regard it their noble internationalist duty to actively support and encourage it. The Korean people fully support the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania and other African countries in their struggle against the colonialists and racists and will always stand firmly on their side.

In order to finally liquidate all forms of colonialism on the African continent, consolidate national independence and attain social progress and prosperity, it is imperative to steadily strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Unless the imperialist aggressors are driven out, they do not give up their domination over the colonial and dependent countries. It is the nature of imperialism to invade and plunder other countries.

The people should fight to a finish against the foreign imperialists, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and make a clean sweep of the left-overs of colonialism in all fields, political, economic and cultural. Only then is it possible to achieve national independence and build an independent and prosperous, new society.

If the African people are to win final victory in the struggle for decolonization, they should further strengthen solidarity among the people. Solidarity among the people is the source of strength and a firm guarantee of victory.

When the people of all the African countries closely unite and resolutely struggle, they will chase the imperialists sooner or later out of all regions of Africa to the last man, finally liquidate colonialism and build a new, independent and prosperous Africa, an Africa for the African people.

We firmly believe that the African people will surely achieve final victory in the struggle for decolonization.

"Three Weeks" was a scandalous success when it was first published in 1907 and made the name of Elinor Glyn world famous. As she herself said, "It seems almost incredible now that it should have been thought so highly improper".

When Mrs Glyn was stricken with typhoid and rheumatic fever, she spent her convalescence writing in blue school copybooks an account, in letter form, of her Edwardian week-end visits to the grand houses. In 1900 it was not "the thing" for a lady to become an authoress, but a friend who worked on a newspaper coerced Mrs Glyn into publishing these somewhat saucy "letters" in instalments with the name of the author veiled in utmost secrecy. The "letters" caused a great stir in the evening newspaper, for they were not only vastly entertaining, but also "daring" and obliquely indiscreet. The next instalment was eagerly awaited. Little wonder that a brilliant young Mr Gerald Duckworth, about to become the famous publisher, should become interested in this unknown authoress. By degrees he prevailed upon Mrs Glyn to allow him to publish these "letters" as a novel, and *The Visits of Elizabeth* was the beginning of Mrs Glyn's long career of success. The "letters" when published in 1900 were considered "shockingly immoral", but they made Elinor Glyn famous. With her first cheque from Duckworth, in spite of opposition to such extravagance from her husband, she bought her first tiger skin.

Mrs Glyn travelled to Egypt and Italy, and her romantic imagination was inspired. But these highly coloured countries only made her feel more than ever unwanted and frustrated, for they highlighted the fact that her interests were so removed from those of her Philistine husband. As a catharsis for her unhappy cravings for attention and flirtations, she wrote lurid descriptions of imaginary love-affairs. Venice seemed the ideal setting for romance and she wrote day-by-day descriptions of the intrigues that she yearned to enjoy. However, these notes were laid aside and her next published work was *The Reflections of Ambrosine*, a somewhat humorous, snobbish work compared to *Elizabeth* and this was soon to be followed by *The Vicissitudes of Evangeline* (in the United States published under the title *Red Zebra*) which once more was light-hearted and witty.

Due to her love of the exotic beauty, and an innate sense of luxury which was to remain with her all her life, Mrs Glyn's financial situation was always somewhat hazardous: a crisis could not doubt be stalled if she could embark upon another publication. Having read one January morning in 1903 of the murder of Queen Draga of Serbia, Elinor Glyn was inspired, while staying with Lord Kintore, near Glamis, to improvise, by the light of a burning log fire, a Ruritanian romance between an enigmatic queen and a young man who had been to Eton and Oxford. As a back- ground for the climax of their passion she recreated the imaginary Venice she had written while in Venice. As soon as the weekend party ended, Mrs Glyn returned to her house in Essex where, with her imagination aflame, she started to write *Three Weeks*. In six weeks her masterpiece, with hardly any alteration or correction, was finished.

Three Weeks has a simple story: Paul Verdave, "a splendid young English animal of the best class", accompanied by his valet, goes to Switzerland to recover from an accident in the hunting field. Paul, according to his mother, is "a god among men, is blond and athletic with blue eyes. He has left behind him Isabella Waring, a large ungainly girl with red hands, a parson's daughter, who liked to wash Paul's dog and was good at hockey. But Isabella retires into the limbo of the forgotten when, on the first night at his Lucerne Hotel, Paul saw, dining alone near his table, an enigmatic woman well over 30 with ashen-white face, green eyes and coils of black shiny hair. "Her mouth was an appetizing flower of a mouth—a straight mouth." This siren was wearing black, with a hat, and a corsage of tuberoses. She never once cast a glance at Paul as they dined with her carver, *truite bleue*, and quail, and picked at a "selle d'agneau au lait". (Paul ate lamb chops à l'anglaise.) As she sipped her ruby-coloured claret, Paul wondered—could it be Chateau Lafitte at 20 francs? This naïf young man became fascinated by a pair of eyes, they were eyes, eyes, eyes—and a mouth that was red, red, red. The queen-like lady became ever more mysterious and provocative until Paul was almost thrown into a state of coma. Then one night the phantom-like creature, who had never even exchanged a glance with the 23-year-old, whispered: "Come Paul, I have some words..."

Elinor Glyn's style as authoress is sometimes almost as enigmatic as her heroine, and



The World of Elinor Glyn

by Cecil Beaton



she writes: "I will draw a veil over this part of his life." Yet she is not loth to give us more than a hint of the passion that was kindled: of how Paul's youth and health sang within him, how he devoured the lady with his eyes as they "drifted", and of how it was Fate that brought them together. Paul was "so asleep" as the woman's eyes, in their narrowed lids, pierced him. "I will teach you to love", she said and Paul and his nameless lady spent three white-hot weeks together.

One day the heroine was in the "devil's mood"—and her servants were tense. Another day she became a snake. At one time "she is weighing things". What things? Another time she wasted her caresses on a newly-bought tiger skin, "her lover in another life".

She tossed a scarlet rose at Paul, and he who could have strangled her with love, instead bit the rose.

With brilliance and reflash, Mrs Glyn plays every variation in this sensual symphony for full orchestra. She describes

the idyllic picnics on the Burgstock, the lady seeing that he buys the right things, reading aloud to him, singing to the guitar in a language he knew not of—an exquisite pleasure of "sound that was almost pain".

By degrees Paul realized that his lady-love was none other than a Balkan queen married to an older man whom she wished to kill but who did not deserve a fine death—a rotting carrion spoiling God's world and encumbering her path.

It was only natural that the young couple reached the climax of their illicit happiness in Venice. Here, making generous use of the notes she had earlier written while in transports of unfulfilled desire, Elinor Glyn was able to reach her highest peak. With glorious gusto she described the spider and fly situation, and of how the healthy young man and his "abandoned" empress, cemented together by passionate love, celebrated their souls' wedding on purple velvet pillows and tiger skins that have now become famous.

"Oh the divine joy of that night!"

For this scene the authoress chose for her heroine a gown of shimmering green which accentuated her undulating movements. Her descriptive powers at their wildest, Mrs Glyn provided a setting with walls and nuptial couch entirely covered with dark red roses, "resisting and firm", while chains of the same dark roses hung from the ceiling. Tables were covered with tuberoses and stephanotis; hidden violins played and a boy's plaintive voice further excited the senses.

On this, their last night together, Paul was totally overwhelmed by the panther-like grace, passion, mystery and force of his queen. After this gorgeous, if ignoble honeymoon, it is only right that the heroine must pay for her immorality with her death. The end of Mrs Glyn's Ruritanian romance becomes highly melodramatic. The authoress believed in every twist and turn of the tale she was telling; therein no doubt lay much of the reason for its success.

But Mrs Glyn was somewhat disappointed when she realized that many readers paid less attention to the fate of the hero and were apt to throw her work away, once her tragic queen had met her demise, and there was no further prospect of scenes of white-hot passion.

Three Weeks exploded on the world. It was an overnight sensation. A few of the critics praised it as being the best written of Mrs Glyn's works to date. Others were outraged: "modelled on the less admirable parts of D'Annunzio's writings". They wrote of its "lack of delicacy and refinement", "too much emotional intensity to deserve the reproach of lasciviousness". "Her account of 'lune de miel' is heavy and distasteful". "Mrs Glyn must return to fresher and more healthful themes, if she is to retain her hold upon an English audience."

Bishops and headmasters inveighed against it; schoolgirls and schoolboys read it under the bedclothes. The rumours as to who were the originals of

the leading characters were wildly far from the truth. It was even suggested that this was a roman à clef about the Romanovs.

Elinor Glyn was the friend of intellectual university dons; she studied thoroughly the subjects that interested her. There is no doubt that the lives of historical prostitutes fascinated her as did all forms of eroticism. But Mrs Glyn was appalled that *Three Weeks*, which she considered to be of a high moral tone, should have created such a scandal. In her autobiography she wrote: "It seems almost incredible now that it should have been thought so highly improper!"

Mrs Glyn made a contribution in breaking down much of the remaining Victorian hypocrisy. Although today when almost every novel gives explicit descriptions of the most private thoughts and behaviour, it is startling to think that Mrs Glyn, the perpetrator of such a crime, should herself be branded as a scarlet woman and outlawed in Society by all but a few loyal friends. In the face of such hatred and opposition, Mrs Glyn showed courage.

Although failure was unknown to her until almost the end of her life, Mrs Glyn's output of over 40 books was remarkable, she was never again to attain such success as with this novel. It sold two million copies and made her fortune.

Mrs Glyn, a storm centre wherever she went, travelled throughout the United States promoting her book. For a woman who privately declared herself not interested in sex, and to be inspired only by the finer aspects of love, it must have been quite an ordeal for her to put herself on exhibition coiffed and attired, whenever possible, as her heroine. The rhyme that cannot have amused her as much as it did others, ran:

"Would you like to sin with Elinor Glyn on a tiger skin? Or would you prefer to err with her on some other fur?"

Yet she courageously continued to pour out such stories as *His Hour*, *The Man and the Moment*, *These Things*, *The Price of Things*, *The Pilgrims*, *Love and the Maid*, *The Great Moment*, *Six Days*, *This Passion Called Love*, *Love's Hour*, *It and other stories*, *Glorious Flames*, *Did She?*

When we look again at Elinor Glyn's work today, we see that she had a genuine talent for story-telling and that she wrote with a bold and clear style. Perhaps apart from the sensational romantic aspects—the success of *Three Weeks* derived from her true sincerity and enjoyment of what she was doing. She relished every passionate sentence that she wrote. It is significant that the words which she repeated most often were "passion", "mystery", "fire" and "soul". Her zest for cats of all sizes and breeds, gipsy orchestras, caresses in moonlight, whispers in ears, wet and intense rain, notes in jewel cases and the heavy scent of gardenias, is infectious. Mrs Glyn admitted that she was often faced with the alternative of becoming a prostitute with her pen or her books. She chose the pen. Mrs Glyn possessed a great gift for making money, but she knew too how to spend it. However, the difficult vicissitudes were usually hurried until the publication of yet another book. Some of them were obviously profitable and her autobiography was written without her accustomed vitality. It is fortunate that her grandson, Anthony Glyn, put paid to this omission by writing an excellent biography in 1955.

Elinor lived with her beautiful mother who survived to the age of a hundred-and-three, in a house decorated in the eighteenth-century taste of taffetas and lovers' knots at Kingston. Elinor, wearing a mob cap, was photographed in a Louis Seize bed garlanded with tuberoses, and being served coffee by a terrified-looking maid.

Elinor was never lacking in gentlemen admirers whom she intrigued with a kittenish flirtatiousness; she had a penchant for Middle-Europeans—Hungarians in particular—and the frequency with which she went abroad for a "cure" was remarked upon. Perhaps her caustic wit prevented her from making women friends who, while castigating her as a "vamp", admitted that her behaviour was above reproach. She showed her likes and those she disliked came under the lash of her tongue.

Elinor was often asked to play Clayton's gambling debts, but when he started to borrow money from her lovers, Mrs Glyn had to call a halt. Clayton and she became strangers, but when he died, she was for a while a grief-stricken widow in becoming weeds.

It was when Elinor Glyn appeared in the leading part in a stage production of *Three Weeks* (another success for the authoress) that Lord Curzon first saw her and fell violently in love with her. She became such a frequent visitor to Montacute that in the footman's pantry where the bells to the various rooms were indicated

on a large board, one was painted to denote "Mrs Glyn's room". Lord Curzon was amused by Elinor's quick wit. Once, when he asked her why her children were so much more intelligent than his own, she replied: "Well, the mother does make a difference!" Mrs Glyn had every expectation of being asked to marry this suitor, but, as she was completely crushed when, without warning, she read the announcement of his engagement to an extremely rich woman and beautiful widow from the Argentine.

Hollywood lured Mrs Glyn with offers of dress, and surprisingly she was amused by and delighted with life in that extraordinary community. She possessed the talent of making friends easily, and could win all sorts of people to their cause. From having started her new career as an expert on etiquette and "refined taste", she was soon asked to work in films as director. It was a remarkable feat that in the face of such execrable taste and deep-rooted vulgarity as Hollywood was to be found in the Hollywood of the silent picture era, Elinor Glyn was able to remain calm and executive—while Maugham and others fled in horror.

Eventually Mrs Glyn was acknowledged as the reigning queen of the film world. With her chalk-white complexion, emerald, a Kohl-rimmed eyes with unplucked eyebrows, she appeared as a Huisman figure in her long, black velvet gowns with fur to match her hair. Among the "corny" peroxide blondes with their plucked eyebrows and drab plaid and blue frocks, she appeared like some Ruritanian Empress.

Her first film was made from her novel *The Great Moment*, and she discovered in Aileen Pringle a "lady" who gave the impression of "going wrong" while her husband was away. Elinor Glyn's heroine wore the well-known plaits, and a deep décolletage to her sheath-like dresses of white satin.

Mrs Glyn insisted that her films should be photographed in the glamorous soft-focus manner invented by the great camera artist, Baron De Meyer. De Meyer was the first to use "back-lighting" so that his female stars were seen at their most ethereal. It was one of Mrs Glyn's contributions to the screen that her heroines were lit so that their coiffures appeared like spun sugar, and the champagne glass which they shared with their handsome lovers gave off—so did their proteges—sparkles of starlight. Typical Elinor Glyn settings were silvery or golden white highlights flashed from marble floors and columns, Art Deco chaises longues, and the hothouse flowers in huge glass-baster urns.

Mrs Glyn achieved the paradox of bringing not only a "good taste" to the colour, but also "sex appeal". She taught Rudolph Valentino to kiss the palm of a lady's hand rather than his back. She gave lessons in deportment and she advocated the benefits of dancing. "Eat what you like, drink what you like, so long as you dance every night." She practised what she preached. Mrs Glyn, supple as a serpent, taught her daughter the intricacies of Near-Eastern belly dancing. She and Charles Chaplin made a spectacular team of the dance floor.

When talking pictures came in, Mrs Glyn was suddenly considered old-fashioned, and the Empress of Beverly Hills became a laughing stock.

Mrs Glyn returned to England where she was loved by all her cats, her loyal friends and her two daughters (both accomplished actresses, including Elinor Glyn's daughter, the actress, and her grandchild, the actress, who she amused with her imagination and sense of fun. She could bob a cherry from her mouth and return the stall-tied in a bow with her tongue sticking out. She loved picnics and now was able to indulge in those pleasures that had been criticised by Lord Curzon Glyn. "Why sit in the out-of-doors, uncomfortable, when a meal is to be served indoors?" he had asked.

"The Empress" showed no bitterness at having been so criticised, for she had long since set about making her own way in the world. She was still in it in her infancy and from flourishing, and many of the exiles were jealous of her.

Mrs Glyn's authority, the authoress, became destructive. With astonishing calm she ignored the fact that on two occasions when she left the Elstree studios, it was discovered, to her surprise, that the wheels of her car had been unscrewed. Mrs Glyn lost a great amount of her Californian fortune she had amassed in these ventures.

It was a great occasion when my professional career was in its infancy, and I was asked to draw up a will for her. I was in my mother's Paddington drawing-room to be photographed by me. In an attempt to make the somewhat conventional background appear slightly more exotic, I had a silver tissue. Mrs Glyn's hair was parted in the centre and a plait was worn like the fashionable eyes at this period, and she caught in a sketch (the painter Laszlo was as piercing as ever. She wore the long hair.

Continued on opposite

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On the trail of the Dutch masters who lived in London

In these economically uncertain times, it would be an inauspicious scribe who would recommend anything as a safe investment, certain to increase in value. That is why anyone who has a collector's urge, and the means to satisfy it, should be careful to collect articles which appeal to him, the enjoyment of which should afford him value.

When I first moved to the Vauxhall area of Lambeth nine years ago, I delved into the history of the area and discovered that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it had been one of the centres of the London pottery industry. Immigrant Dutch potters had come to set up there, bringing with them the techniques for tin-glazing earthenware which had been associated with Delft. The English products of these potters and their successors are called English Delftware, and that made in Lambeth is called Lambeth Delftware. I resolved to acquire some.

The obvious way of gaining the requisite basic knowledge to begin a collection of this kind was to read the standard text-books. There are two main books on English Delftware—one by Anthony Ray and one by Garner and Archer—both published by Faber. Ray has more recently written a further book devoted to English Delftware tiles. All are usefully and copiously illustrated.

Having read about the stuff, the next step was to go and look at some. The Victoria and Albert Museum has the fullest collection in London. The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine, in Euston Road, has a large collection of English Delft drug jars, most of which are believed to have been made at Lambeth and the other London potteries. A few shops specialize

in early English pottery and their proprietors are always glad to chat. And Sotheby's and Christie's have several sales each season in which Delftware is included. It would be misleading to describe most of the stuff as beautiful. Much of it (at least much of it in my price range) is simply functional and the items I can afford tend to be broken. More decorative pieces—such as chargers (large plates) decorated with flowers or royal portraits—are mostly too expensive for me, and anyway their decoration is primitive rather than elegant.

But familiarity with the subject brings its own pleasures. The excitement, for instance, of seeing a piece which seems to have been decorated by the same hand as a piece in my collection. Or of matching up a piece with an illustration in one of the text-books. The other day I picked up a box of tiles, some of them broken, at Christie's, and spent an absorbing few evenings matching up the pictures and border motifs with the illustrations in Ray's tile book.

I buy most of my stuff at Sotheby's and Christie's, keeping to the cheaper items and being careful not to exceed my self-imposed bidding limit. I find I can thus buy items cheaper than in the shops. Since I started buying some seven years ago, prices have nearly doubled.

although in the most recent sales they have fallen slightly from their high point of last year. For more detailed information still on the subject, the bibliographies of the standard text-books led me to the specialist magazines of such groups as the English Ceramics Circle, which are held by large public libraries and of which they will supply photo-copies for a small charge.

The main problem about English Delftware, which preoccupies specialists, is that of attribution. The three main centres of English Delft were London, Liverpool and Bristol, and there were also potteries at Wincanton, Glasgow and Dublin. As more of the old pottery sites are excavated and fragments of broken pieces found, it becomes possible to attribute patterns and glazes to individual centres with growing accuracy—but even this is not foolproof, since many patterns were common to more than one centre and heavy-handed about Dutch or Chinese originals.

Even the experts get it wrong sometimes, yet after a time you get a feel for what is and what is not Lambeth. There was something slightly heavy-handed about the decoration of the London pieces and the shades of blue and other colours are fairly distinctive.

My collection is small and, as I say, much of it is fairly battered, but it does afford me many hours of pleasure and I shall not worry a bit if the bottom falls out of the market.

Michael Leapman

Even the experts get it wrong sometimes, yet after a time you get a feel for what is and what is not Lambeth. There was something slightly heavy-handed about the decoration of the London pieces and the shades of blue and other colours are fairly distinctive.

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Dining Out



The revived Stannary Parliament fights to establish its ancient right of independence

Why 24 Cornishmen are nailing their colours to the Magna Carta

"If a Cornishman begins to think, he's a rebel" Stannator Alsop, a tall man with a dark, intense face leaning forward over the empty coffee cups on the dining-room table of the Commercial Hotel to make his point, speaking above a buzz of conversation that has spilled from the Cornish defeat by Aethelstan at the Battle of Hingston Down in AD 936 to the Scottish Nationalist victories at the poll (announced the previous day).

The soft yet throaty burr of Cornish voices throats agreement. Stannator Hambley, Lord Protector of Cornwall and Speaker of the Cornish Stannary Parliament, draws a parallel with the Irish problem—but points out that, independent and liberal-minded as it is, Cornwall is still conservative with a small "c". They discuss how far the apparent surface indifference of the Cornish to the state of their homeland may be due to apathy, over respect for the establishment and the opinions of "strangers" (ie the English), or the more generalized psychology of a subject race. They consider how many "Cousin Jacks" like their cousin-Celt Mick and Jack, have gone to seek better fortune in far countries.

Since the beginning of this year, this group of earnest men has been meeting together to work out how to reawaken Cornwall to a sense of its lost identity. It is, they say, the oldest nation in Britain and

they are not just the "sons of leopards" ("everyone is in Cornwall—that's why you find so many bastards in the telephone book") but the inheritors of a rich and ancient past. They acknowledge the Cornish loyalty, but with reservations, and the second not at all.

On May 20 this year they revived at Lostwithiel, one of the four ancient tin-mining centres of Cornwall, the Stannary Parliament. This body's jurisdiction, over all Cornwall is thought to date back with the mining of tin itself to pre-historic Celtic antiquity and bears a distinct resemblance to the Tynwald of Isle of Man Parliament, from which the new Stannators are taking a number of cues.

The Cornish Stannary Parliament is, however, different in one significant respect: it does not have to fight to establish the validity of its existence. It owes its authority to royal charters going back to 1201 and primarily to the Charter of Pardon purchased from Henry VII by the Cornish in 1508 for the sum of £1,000—which in effect states that it cannot be repealed or altered except with the consent of the Cornish themselves.

The wording of this Charter, as quoted by Professor R. R. Pennington in a book on Stannary law published last year, states:

that no statutes, acts, ordinances, or proclamations shall take effect in the said county or elsewhere to the

prejudice or exonerations of the said tinners, boulders, possessors of tinworks... proprietors of blowing houses... buyers of black or white tin or dealers in white tin or the heirs or successors of any of them, unless there has previously been convened twenty-four good and lawful men of the county of Cornwall... so that no statutes, ordinances... or proclamations to be made in future by us, our heirs and successors... except with the consent of the said twenty-four men so elected and appointed...

And although it had not met for over 220 years, the Parliament was, according to Pennington, still legal, albeit "only a tenuous shadow". However, that was over 12 months ago and since then the shadow has taken on more substance. "Twenty-four good and lawful men" are once again taking this law into their own hands—even to the extent of threatening to serve a writ of mandamus on Prince Charles as hereditary Duke of Cornwall should the Queen refuse the right of Cornwall to be a self-governing nation as she was in the past, in the words of the Lord Protector.

The demand is very simple and on the face of it not particularly radical. Before the Parliament's first Convocation, or full meeting, last May, the miners had formally requested the presence of the Lord Warden of the Duchy, Earl Waldegrave, to open proceedings according to custom. The Duchy office hedged and has continued to do so; the

"It does not have to fight to establish the validity of its existence. The Charter of Pardon purchased from Henry VII in effect states that it cannot be repealed or altered except with the consent of the Cornish themselves"

implication is that without this formality the assembly is illegal. Nor so, counter the Stannators, wretchedly with numerous references to documents on constitutional history: the English Parliament is equally supposed to be opened by the hereditary Lord High Steward of England, an office which has been suppressed. Does this not make the legality of Westminster equally questionable? And they repeat that not only does their Charter explicitly state that all acts, ordinances must be passed by themselves, they are also

entitled to the right to veto legislation—and to enact their own.

This they have proceeded to do and it is of course this which is the cause of controversy. At the meeting of June 24, for which the officers wore kilts of newly-designed Cornish tartan and a Welsh band and choir played and sang the Cornish national anthem *Bro Geth Agan Tasow* (a version of *Land of Our Fathers*, which is common to Cornwall and Brittany as well as Wales), they proclaimed 18 Articles of Act. These, among other things,

restored the Cornish flag of St Piran (sable a cross argent), technically illegal yet currently to be seen flying on several Cornish ships, churches and secular buildings; claimed all mineral rights—including oil and natural gas—in Cornwall, technically held by the Duchy; demanded a levy for Cornwall of 1 per cent per ton on all mining and quarrying operations and a surcharge amounting to 150 per cent upgrading of taxable value on holiday homes ("an offence to our sensibilities"); and "agreed, constituted and ordained", the traditional formula indicating an act of Stannary Parliament, that the reorganized local authorities should revert to their original form—in other words, a declaration of non-recognition of local government jurisdiction.

This final demand has led to an even bolder one. Article II given its second reading at the September 16 meeting declares: "All taxes collected within the territorial limits, as defined by this Parliament, June, 1974, will henceforth be retained within Cornwall, in their entirety, and no percentage shall be released to the Imperial Parliament, without the approval and consent of both Houses of the Stannary Parliament once in Session." This last reference is to the Stannators' intention to set up a democratically elected lower chamber; they also announced initial proposals for economic aid to farming, fishing and mining in Cornwall as well as abolishing death duties as contrary to the first Statute of Westminster of 1272.

These proposals strike much near the heart of Cornwall's disaffection with academic housing, with the proposed Cornish ship, churches and secular buildings; claimed all mineral rights—including oil and natural gas—in Cornwall, technically held by the Duchy; demanded a levy for Cornwall of 1 per cent per ton on all mining and quarrying operations and a surcharge amounting to 150 per cent upgrading of taxable value on holiday homes ("an offence to our sensibilities"); and "agreed, constituted and ordained", the traditional formula indicating an act of Stannary Parliament, that the reorganized local authorities should revert to their original form—in other words, a declaration of non-recognition of local government jurisdiction.

To the canny Cornish tourism is a fly-by-night, exploitive and indeed un-Cornish activity. "However much money tourism brings in to Cornwall, you must remember that it comes in on one train and goes out on the next," says Stannator Hambley. "I would go so far as to say that 80 per cent of the tourist industry in Cornwall is either owned by, or is considerably influenced by, overseas interests. Tourism is a luxury and you're relying on something rather nebulous. What we require is more basic industry, not one in which people are employed four months a year and on the whole 'eight'." And Stannator Trull adds another observation: "175,000 people come into Cornwall per week over five months. To put it into perspective, imagine England alone without Wales, Cornwall having 460,000 holiday visitors and you can then imagine

that the local inhabitants of the various boroughs would feel fairly annoyed at having to pay four times the rates to pay for all the water and hospitals and other services used by the visitors."

But the Stannators' motive is not merely mercenary and more than they mirror the aggressive romanticism of Meibion Kernow; they have banned party representation in their Parliament and the brand of politics is possibly a kind that the Anglo-Saxons cannot readily comprehend. Stannator Trull declares that "Queen's law does not run in Cornwall" yet in the next breath explains: "We are defending the institution of the Crown for the people. The true law has been subverted. The Crown is the common law of Britain plus some statutes enacted by original Parliaments and not promulgated by English party politics."

If the Queen does today accede to the Stannary Parliament's petition for recognition of its ancient liberties, powers and franchises, the next step will be seizure of the Crown lands and properties under Section 61 c. Magna Carta. Both Her Majesty and the United Nations, whose recognition has been requested, are reminded that the old saying: "Jack's as good as his master" is of Cornish origin and the more recent one "we are all the masters now" is still a truism for some old democrats as for some new.

Susanne Puddefoot

Defining what is meant by decent business behaviour

What is meant by the "social responsibilities of industry"? It is frequently said that companies ought not merely to serve the interests of their shareholders. They have, this argument goes, wider responsibilities to promote the social good, or at least not bring about social evils, particularly in such areas as pollution, conservation, the quality of goods, and conditions of work.

They should recognize responsibilities to society at large: to the local community, to their consumers, to their workers, to their suppliers, and may be (though this is less often said), to their competitors.

Many businessmen accept in principle that they have some responsibilities of this sort. But it is not so easy to define what the wider responsibilities are. Consequently it is not so easy to measure how far a company is discharging them. Increased acceptance of the idea has not been accompanied by greater clarity about its meaning. There is no generally agreed framework for studying or measuring social responsibilities or the social performance of companies.

At meetings held earlier this year between businessmen, economists and other social scientists, it became clear that the first step must be to examine the underlying concepts more clearly, so as to get definitions established, and work out precisely what is being talked about.

The Social Science Research Council has therefore asked Mr Charles Carter, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Lancaster and a leading partic-

ipant in earlier discussions, to chair a small committee of social scientists to define terms. The committee will examine how far the issues concerned are amenable to research; how far they are already clear enough without further research; even if they are not generally understood; and how far they resolve into questions of ethics on which empirical research can say little or nothing.

The findings of Mr Carter's committee will probably be available in about six months. Meanwhile the framework for discussion may perhaps be defined thus: in the traditional economic model, there are two agents for regulating companies: the market, and the government. At one extreme there is uncontrolled laissez faire, at the other extreme communism, and in the middle the usual kind of controlled private enterprise system.

The "social responsibility" idea proposes a third regulator—the notion of social duty. The issues then are first, what should be the relative powers of the three regulators, and secondly, what do the social duties consist of, and how are they determined?

Economists tend to be hostile to the whole idea. They feel that it too often arises from a failure to understand the old doctrine that the pursuit of private profit leads to the public good rather than from a reasoned rejection of it.

I have witnessed paradoxical encounters between progressive businessmen concerned to have their social responsibilities defined, and left-wing economists urging them to

forget about that and get on with making money. Left-wing economists distrust managerial notions of the public good even more than they distrust the market.

In those areas—large ones no doubt—where the profit motive does not work properly, economists have generally recommended government regulation or else taxes or subsidies. However the government is not an ideal agency for repairing the defects of the market. Political processes are imperfect. Government is overloaded. It lacks local knowledge. Legal enforcement is often difficult.

So why not shift some of the burden from government and rely on business to behave in a decent manner? This is likely to happen anyway to some extent. Managers cannot easily adopt total definite moral standards in business dealings and in their private lives. Unfortunately it is not self-evident what decent behaviour means in the business context. Nor is it clear whose job it should be to define it in practice.

The aim of the SSRC panel will be to define terms, to examine fields in which practical research might be conducted, and to try to throw some light on a debate that is concerning many business and political leaders, as well as the public.

Robin Matthews

Robin Matthews is chairman of the Social Science Research Council and Drummond Professor of Economics at All Souls College, Oxford.

Times Newspapers Ltd 1974

Moderation in all things is Mr Wilson's message

George Hutchinson

"With so small a majority Mr Wilson may be expected to move with caution"

What is his Government going to do at the outset, by way of achieving that "fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of wealth and power"?

First, it will no doubt set in train (though it may not rush) the legislation needed to acquire the shipbuilding, marine engineering, aircraft industries, all destined for nationalization, while establishing public control over North Sea oil and taking development land into "common ownership". It will also introduce a National Enterprise Board "to extend public ownership into profitable manufacturing industry by acquisitions, partly or wholly, of individual firms".

But unless one misreads the signs the activities of the NEB (as it will be known before long) seem unlikely to be as alarming as many in the business community have feared. The Chancellor, with the Prime Minister's backing, has the capacity to subdue Mr Benn's more extravagant and fanciful ambitions. He probably has the will as well.

Mr Healey is already adopting, and receiving credit for, a more conciliatory and understanding tone towards industry and the financial institutions. I have been speaking to several bankers during the week and detect a slightly better spirit among them. They all appear rather more hopeful than of late, in spite of the troubles that continue to afflict the City.

It is reasonable to think that by avoiding oppressive or confiscatory measures the Government could readily gain simple

cooperation and support from the business world, existing schemes of nationalization notwithstanding. There are intimations that this is what Mr Wilson and Mr Healey wish to achieve—though in a private sector that will presently be diminished by the transfer of those industries already selected for public ownership.

Unless this interpretation is correct, we are in for a prolonged period of commercial dislocation and turmoil of social unrest and political strain. Mr Wilson and Mr Healey know that they are neither insensitive nor uninformed. Their instincts will be towards moderation.

Mr Wilson is not a malicious man, but he is a political realist, so he may be allowed and forgiven a keen sense of pleasure, not to say amusement, as he looks on at the Conserva-

tive Party in the wake of its defeat. But for Mr Heath's own judgment, Mr Wilson might be enjoying even greater satisfaction.

If Mr Heath had listened to some of his companions on election night (they were reputedly overcome by solidarity in his personal wellbeing rather than hard-headed political calculation—which in a way does them credit) he would have announced his resignation next morning. Fortunately for himself and the party, he preferred to be guided by his own instincts.

No conceivable advantage could have resulted from the instant resignation which his rather dim well-wishers were pressing on him. Quite the reverse. It would simply have led to a premature, unseemly, helter-skelter rush to replace him, damaging the party's reputation and probably producing the wrong successor.

By his own decision, and the party's response to it, Mr Heath has contrived a breathing space, an interval for reflection. If he is on trial in the minds of Conservative MPs, with whom the outcome lies, so are Mr Whitelaw and Sir Keith Joseph, who would be candidates for the leadership. Each has his admirers. So has the incumbent leader.

But there are two potential runners who have yet to approach the course—if indeed the race is called.

One is Mr Enoch Powell, now restored to Westminster as an Ulster Unionist. It is not extravagant to think that Mr Powell, the most ingenious of parliamentarians, may be able to devise some way of making himself eligible as a

candidate—I say "eligible" in a technical sense. If Mr Powell could overcome the practical and theoretical objections that would undoubtedly prove a strong entrant, much fancier in the country in spite of recent mishaps.

The other is Sir Christopher Soames, who has been in Brussels as an EEC Commissioner. Sir Christopher's essential European work, as he probably sees it himself, may be over by the New Year. He could then return to England—in the hope of securing the House of Commons. From all the signs he would still be in time: it is not unlikely that there will be an election for the Conservative leadership within the next few months.

Both Mr Powell and Sir Christopher Soames have the reason to thank Mr Heath. Mr Heath has saved himself from the time being. More than that, he has saved the Tory Party from an unnecessary display of venom, rancour and recrimination. And he has left all probability opened up the way to two orders deserving a place in the race should they eventually be run.

Among outsiders, I have not mentioned Mr du Cann. He is, of course, too much an outsider, so to speak, to command himself more than a few members of the parliamentary party. By his behaviour last week at his last man of the 1922 Committee, he has finally compromised himself in many eyes.

But there is another and more serious question: what will be the fate of the Tory Party after the election?

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I say chaps, this goff has a great future

Sportsview



The legendary W. G. Grace at the wicket.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., MP. May it be that the growth of the Union game in Ireland will provide a link between the Motherland and the local inhabitants which shall help to repair the gap wondrously caused by the Act for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The

gilded last spring by Oxford University, but may be seriously challenged this year not only by the old champions, but by Royal Engineers and Old Etonians. This form of the game also, undoubtedly, has made some appeal in the North of England, though it will be some time before the Yorkshiremen and Lancastrians can challenge the London cricketers. There is, however, one disturbing aspect of the game which it has become unduly defensive. It is commonplace now for there to be only seven forwards, and there are those about who suggest reducing the number to six. This will undoubtedly reduce the pleasure of the game as a spectacle, but it continues to give enjoyment to many of the lower classes, and will surely contribute much to the public happiness, provided its fortunes remain in the hands of what the Prime Minister has called men of light and leading. One effective reform in Association football has been that now one scarcely ever, in important matches, sees the goalposts joined by a tape, but by a solid crossbar of wood. A source of many disputes in the past will thus be eliminated.

Cricketers will, we fear, have to put away their bats and gloves under the spring. After the successful tour of Australia, led by Dr W. G. Grace last winter, another was contemplated, and Shrewsbury made some plans to that effect, even going so far as to consider playing the colonials on level terms. It seems probable, however, that this will not come to pass. The Antipodes will soon be renewed, and also tours to America, after the successful showing of the Americans, primarily players of baseball, in the past summer.

Nor is there likely to be much excitement for those who follow the noble art of self-defence, at least in its professional form. We suppose that Mace is still the champion, as

he has not appeared since that one of the absurdity at Dover, three years ago when he and Coburn, on a commercial tour, were beaten by the

neither striking nor being struck. Troubles with the law and lack of popular support have doomed professional boxing in this country, though amateur boxing, of course, thrives.

The All England Croqueting at ways it is its activities, where weather permits, during the winter. Mr Heath was for the second year running its champion. There is some concern about the members' ability to carry out the proposal to make facilities available for badminton, and even lawn tennis.

We are urged by our Scottish correspondent to comment on our English readers as to winter exercise. The game of goff, which we gather is a kind of Scottish equivalent of hurling, or hockey, as it is now better known. No more remarkable example of sporting skill, we understand, has been shown throughout the past year than that at (or conceivably by) Mungo Park, a place of 250 men, or person near Musselburgh, in Scotland. This is a game particularly suited for the venturing of humours.

Finally, word must be said about the favourite, long-established sporting event of the Londoners, what has been come to be known as "The Boar Race". Both crews have already taken preliminary exercises in home waters. It seems likely that the expedition of using slides, begun last year, will be continued, though in the opinion of most good judges the fast times of the last two races were due more to the tides than to the dubious technical innovations. After five consecutive Cambridge victories, it is impossible to see the men from the competitive interest to this rowing match, or it will surely fade into oblivion, for all its 55 years of history.

Alan Gibson



CLASS AND THE BIRTHRATE

The repercussions of Sir Keith Joseph's speech a week ago continue, not shedding much light except on the universal disposition to hear what one wants to hear and on the need for politicians to bear in mind that the tone of voice is always at least as important as the content. If Sir Keith had not been unwary enough to use a phrase or two from the suspect terminology of eugenics, his speech might have been received with attention instead of dismembered by rival prejudices. Very little separated the effective burden of his remarks on birth control from the arguments of those who have long been campaigning to make contraception more widely available.

Yesterday Mrs Barbara Castle took the opportunity of a speech at Liverpool to make her own reply to Sir Keith. It is more illuminating than most, because it does acknowledge that the main argument cannot be carried very far on unsupported assertion, and that it needs information to clinch it. The argument over Sir Keith's own intentions is a peripheral one, but there is every reason to accept his protestations that he never meant to hint that social classes 4 and 5 should be put under any kind of pressure not to have families, or indeed that the problem was to be identified with those classes in any simple way. They are not composed of

people in this kind of need, but it is natural to suppose that such people do cluster in them. In the same way not every teenage mother, illegitimate birth or divorce involve deprivation, but it is likely that there is an association in each case.

Mrs Castle accepts that, like her, Sir Keith is anxious to reduce the number of fatherless families and abortions, and she makes a legitimate point when she remarks that when he was in her shoes he did not go all the way to making contraception available through the National Health Service free even of prescription charges. She has also been into his statistics, which is to say the statistics of the article by Margaret and Arthur Wynn in the magazine *Poverty* (although she does put her finger on one misquotation that Sir Keith made from it). The available figures are not as helpful as they might be, because the population office for England and Wales does not publish figures for birthrate or illegitimacy related to social class. The Registrar-General for Scotland does, however, and the article quoted the striking fact that in 1972 the percentage of illegitimate births in social classes one, two and three ranged from 2.7 to 6.9 per cent, while in classes four and five it was not less than 13.1 per cent. But the same source shows, as Mrs Castle points out,

that over the past ten years the rate of all births in classes four and five has not risen (if it had done so it might have indicated a failure to make full use of birth control) but has actually declined faster than that of the population as a whole. It would be of great interest to know if this surprising fact is mirrored in Britain as a whole.

In seeking to contradict Sir Keith's main thesis, Mrs Castle comes near to contradicting a central tenet of the lobby for birth control on social grounds: that the need for family planning is greatest among those who are poor and ignorant. She counters his suggestion that fatherless families are likely to be commoner in classes four and five by reference to a study which indicated that girls higher in the social scale are more sexually experienced (as if they might not also be more experienced in birth control techniques). The fact is that the information publicly available does not go far enough to prove or contradict the commonsense presumption that the deprivations which wider knowledge of birth control might prevent are concentrated in classes four and five. It would be a pity if political and personal point-scoring obscured the fact that there is a genuine social issue here on which more light is evidently needed.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN CLUBS

The House of Lords decision in the Preston working men's club colour bar case was unfortunate because it appeared to give to racialism the approval of the law. This was not the fault of the five Law Lords, whose job it was to interpret the Race Relations Act, to make a legal decision, not a moral or political one. Whether they were correct in their interpretation or not has already been the subject of debate, and it has been pointed out that the three judges of the Court of Appeal, whose decision the Lords overturned, felt equally strongly the other way. That is largely irrelevant. The point is that the provision of the Act under discussion was capable of differing interpretations, of which the law lords chose the one which on the surface upholds the practice of imposing a colour bar in a wide variety of circumstances. They can be properly criticized for their alleged misapplication of the law, but they should not be under attack as has to some extent been the case, on the basis that they were implicitly supporting their decision morally.

That decision, never the less, offends not only against moral sense, but also against common sense. The facts were that a coloured Englishman, Mr Sher-

ington, was a member of a working men's club in Preston, and, by virtue of that membership, was also an associate member of a large number of linked clubs, to one of which he was refused entry. The evidence showed that more than a million people would in theory be entitled to go into the club in question by virtue of associate membership. The House of Lords held that the club, in operating a colour bar, was not (NOT) acting contrary to the Race Relations Act, because it did not provide goods and services "to the public or a section of the public". Much of the informed reaction to the criticism has concentrated on calls for the Race Relations Act to be strengthened so as to outlaw, in future, conduct of the kind meted out to Mr Sherrington. Mr Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, is committed to a review of the Act. It is easy to argue that the present Act has not come up to the hopes of its sponsors. It is much more difficult to suggest what changes should be made. It is the sort of field where unless extreme care is taken, the cure may well turn out to be worse than the disease.

The issue, as it affects clubs, is where to draw the line between the genuine private club, or the club consisting only

of members drawn from a national group, profession, or having an identifiable, common interest, and the club which is either, in effect, open to all, or which claims to be in the common interest category but in fact discriminates on grounds of colour. The Irish Club should have the right to admit only Irishmen, the Bird Fanciers Club only those with an interest in ornithology, and the Press Club only journalists. But where a club has a practice that membership is in fact open to all, the qualifications being a mere formality, except to coloureds or Irishmen, its conduct should fall within the terms of the Act. But the definition of the distinction between public and private will inevitably pose great problems. Numbers alone cannot provide a fair test.

There is another danger, that of discriminating between clubs attended largely by the middle classes, and working men's clubs. It could be argued with some force that it would be unfair for the Garrick or the Saville to be allowed to keep out who they want, but not for a working men's club, which fulfils the same social function in many communities, to be able to do the same.

SAFETY OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

The discovery of cracks in the cooling recycling system of two General Electric designed nuclear reactors built in Japan is disturbing. The faults are similar to those found in three reactors in the United States; as a result of these problems twenty-one of the fifty nuclear reactors producing electric power on a commercial basis in the United States have been ordered to shut down before the end of the year so that detailed checks of their cooling systems can be undertaken.

But for the energy planners, looking at ways in which to reduce the world's dependence on oil as a source of power, the latest problem with just one of many and adds another element of uncertainty to whatever plans they may draw up for the future. Britain's own advanced gas cooled reactor programme is hopelessly compromised by massive cost overruns brought about by five-year constructional delays resulting from a series of technical problems with the system. Even the Candu reactor, billed by the Canadians as the most efficient and trouble-free system available today, has run into technical problems and one of the four 250 megawatt reactors at Pickering in Ontario has been shut down because of manufacturing defects in certain components.

While there is no suggestion that the cracks in the cooling system are a serious safety hazard, opponents of nuclear

power, who are so well organized and knowledgeable in the United States, will undoubtedly use the new problems to back the case they make for abandoning atom power until it can be demonstrated that controlled nuclear fission can take place with absolutely no danger to the public.

Each new piece of ammunition presented to the opponents means lengthier objections to individual power station licence applications and serious delays in utilities obtaining permission to begin work on stations. Shut-downs so that emergency inspections can be made are costly both in terms of lost electricity output and repair work. This sorry tale of delays, faults and objections also adds to the cost of building a plant, and the price of a nuclear station is rising more quickly than that of a similar-sized coal or oil fired unit.

Why, then, do leaders of the coal, oil and electricity industries, as well as energy planners, persist in advocating nuclear power as the only source of fuel that can bridge the energy gap that could emerge towards the end of the century? The answer is simple. There is no real alternative available. The Americans are pouring billions of dollars into exploiting shale oil reserves, liquefaction of coal, solar and geothermal power but as yet none of these can offer the prospect of producing large amounts of commercial power.

Nuclear power has demonstrated that, for all its faults, it can produce electricity on

a commercial basis. Reactor builders must be encouraged to continue research development and refinement of systems until faults such as cracks in pipes and worries over safety are eliminated. Perhaps one grain of comfort can be gleaned from the latest discovery of cracks in the General Electric reactors. The stringent safety and maintenance checks, designed to show up just this kind of fault, are apparently working.

Britain cannot use the latest problems with American reactors as a belated justification for its own paltry commitment to nuclear power. Despite North Sea oil and large reserves of coal, the country needs a sizeable nuclear programme for the final two decades of the century. North Sea oil has given Britain a breathing space. Unlike France, we have not been forced into a make-or-buy, crash nuclear programme to compensate for a long term lack of indigenous fuel sources.

The 4,000 megawatts of steam generating heavy water reactor capacity provides the British industry with an opportunity to prove itself. The cost of failing to produce an efficient and safe system can only result in imports of foreign technology and the introduction of a new and undesirable policy over the use of coal and oil in power stations. Oil is far too valuable to use in power stations that convert only about 30 per cent of its energy content into electricity while coal could not easily be made available.

charitable to allow them to go to bed, rather than subjecting them to night and day in the studio. Yours faithfully, PATRICK MANCHESTER, Bishops Court, Bury New Road, Manchester, October 15.

Children's income tax

From Mr J. H. Gracey Sir, The letter from Mr N. S. Bulmer (October 23) suggests that the income received by childlike children will, under the Government's proposals about the aggregation of children's investment income,

be taxed as their parents' income. This is not so. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on May 9 (Hansard May 9, col 608) that the aggregation provisions would not apply to income derived from damages in respect of personal injury to a child or income paid by a charity in respect of such an injury. The new legislation will in this respect follow the previous legislation on aggregation and will not apply to income derived by the children from their damages or from the charitable trust fund.

Yours faithfully, J. H. GRACEY, Boardroom, Inland Revenue, Somerset House, WC2.

Election night TV

From the Bishop of Manchester Sir, May I say how warmly I agree with Mr Bernard Levin about the election night bonanza on television? I thought it was exhausting and exasperating—a perfect example of elephantiasis of the medium.

Next time, could we please have not more than two or three commentators per channel; time to study the actual results, preferably in silence; and above all, a moratorium on interviews with the unfortunate party leaders? If they are winning, we shall have plenty of time to see and hear them during the next few years; if they are losing, it would be much more

Reactions to Sir Keith Joseph's speech: the moral dilemma of our age

From Mr David Shelley Nicholl Sir, No doubt, Sir Keith Joseph is right to admit frankly what a hostage to headline-hunting fortune he naively offered by his reference to birth control. Through circulating his Birmingham speech to the press so far in advance, he presented editors with an all-too-easy sensation. Nevertheless, the subsequent comments of mainly socialist pundits, politicians and mongers of public opinion, whom one would have expected to study the entire speech in some detail, leave one gasping for their display of sheer hypocrisy and cant.

Apparently, it is that word "stock" which so sticks in left-wing throats. Yet suppose Sir Keith had bluntly gone so far as to say, "It is one of the troubles of our present civilization that the inferior stocks are outbreeding the superior ones"? What a hullabaloo would follow! Yet these are the words of Socialist Saint Bernard Shaw in *The Intelligent Man's Guide* nearly 50 years ago, and very sensible pertinent words, too. Shaw continues: "But the inferior stocks are really starved stocks, slum stocks, stocks not merely uncultured but degraded and debilitated by circumstances. By getting rid of poverty we should get rid of these circumstances and of the inferior stocks they produce." All this, in updated terms, is what Sir Keith was saying when he was speaking of the quality of life. So was Shaw, who, in his preface to *Major Barbara* touched Sir Keith's theme even more closely. "What does it mean to be poor? It means to be ignorant. Let him be a leucis of disease. Let him be a standing exhibition and example of ugliness and dirt... Let his habitations turn our cities into poisonous congeries of slums. Let his daughters infect our young men with the diseases of the streets, and his sons revenge him by turning the nation's manhood into scrofula, cowardice, cruelty, hypocrisy, political imbecility." (My italics.)

Sir Keith now says he has never had research on his birth-control remark for the amplifications of another speech. Bernard Shaw made the amplifications for his own day, and little modification is required to make them apt for ours.

The difference now is that it is not a Labour policy-maker who voices this concern, but a leading Tory spokesman. Perhaps even this the Sage of Ayot St Lawrence foresaw when he dammingly defined the Labour Party he had helped to found as become, to its disgrace, not a Socialist Party but a "socialist" party, which is certainly not social in any wide meaning nor a contract in any meaning at all, is a glorious speculation! But it is no speculation to contend, I believe, that he would have applauded Sir Keith Joseph's brave and uncompromising challenge to

men of thought, good will, and political honesty to stand and be heard, not just counted.

Yours faithfully, DAVID SHELLEY NICHOLL, Windrush, 4 The Drive, Kingston Hill, Surrey, October 22.

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, Mrs Mary Whitehouse denounced in *The Times* of October 21 "the extreme shift, on 'moral issues', that they 'cash' in on permissiveness. Those who 'cash' in on permissiveness" are, of course, those who profit by the commercial exploitation of human vice and weakness in relation to what are known in America as the "rackets". They are very far from being left wing.

Sir Keith Joseph attacked the left wing intelligentsia on television as helping to promote the increase in antisocial and immoral influences. But their influence is limited to a tiny circle, their publications difficult to obtain. The really effective influence is wielded by popular magazines and films, expensively produced by people who make a lot of money thereby.

Sir Keith and Mrs Whitehouse have been much misrepresented. But it is a pity that they do not follow the example of Lord Longford in treating this subject as above any narrow political considerations. If they succeed in making this a political issue they will reap the whirlwind. There could be no clearer example of an unacceptable face of capitalism.

Yours faithfully, RAYMOND BLACKBURN, 50 Homefield Road, Chiswick, W4, October 22.

From Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph returns, in his letter to you (October 22), to his theme of the cycle of deprivation, and once more laments the behaviour of unmarried adolescents. If he were as aware of the consequences that fall upon the fathers of turbulent adolescents as he is aware of the consequences to their children, I doubt if such an intelligent and committed man would have made such a fool of himself last week.

Influential middle aged men—and particularly those reared in the Jewish tradition of intense family life like Sir Keith Joseph and myself—are certainly not exempt from some of the responses that are teased out from fathers who, for a disturbed while, have to assume the role of the head of an adolescent family; and legislators, in particular, should be aware of the dangers to the community when, self indulgently, they transfer these responses from the private domain, and act them out in the public domain.

Freud, whom Sir Keith quotes in his speech, has taught us some of the typical problems that afflict a father challenged, as he must be, by his adolescent children: a son's sexual challenge as a more vigorous biological lover, coinciding with the maturing of a daughter, so often arises when the father fears his physical and sexual powers are

declining. The reaction of the father may not necessarily be directed towards the son but may be diverted to increased assertions of seniority, conservative control and aggressiveness towards all young people; and the growing attractiveness of a daughter may be warded off by fierce or violent condemnation of all those seductive young women who yield to promiscuity.

These well documented clinical symptoms are surely impressed upon some of the intemperate language used by Sir Keith against the young rebels in our universities as upon his uncharacteristic condemnation of the degeneracy of young unmarried mothers. I doubt if Sir Keith had the same insights to the middle age/adolescent cycle as he has to the cycle of deprivation whether he would have taken up the stance which he now belatedly describes as naive and clumsy.

As the father not only of adolescents but also of some of the legislation which Sir Keith would dub permissive, I am not so megalomaniacal as to believe that private behaviour is so materially affected by legislators as Sir Keith bewails. For the most part I suspect human conduct is chasteningly constant throughout the ages although public attitudes towards such private conduct may change repeatedly.

We would, however, certainly be more likely to break the cycle of deprivation if, instead of well publicised and well enjoyed public debates on morality, the legislators and administrators who harness their energies to implementing the painstaking Finer Report on the One Parent Family. It is to be hoped that Sir Keith's continuing recantations will include an assurance that his speech in no way intended to erect a barrier of prejudice against the required legislation.

Yours sincerely, LEO ABSE, House of Commons, October 22.

From Mr David Holbrook

Sir, If only Sir Keith Joseph had made his speech before the election! That was conducted with hardly one word about principles. Yet Sir Keith has spoken out about the most fundamental principles of all. Throughout our culture, at all levels, the public is offered continuously an image of man reduced to a brute seeking instant sensations, while they are themselves seduced, into the pleasurable exploitation of others, in sadism and voyeurism. Open any of the "quality" magazines on your bookshelf, and there are images of people exploited as offensively as victims of ill-treatment in the Gulag Archipelago—yet our fashionable intellectuals applaud.

The effect is summed up in a phrase of Abraham Maslow's, "enrichment of the concrete is a loss of future". In immediate sensations, as a mere functional organism, means a loss of vision and hope. It is that that makes cultural nihilism, and the philosophy of permissive barbarism such a political menace—it makes imaginative creativity, and care for the future

seem futile. The images of pornography are themselves images of creativity debased, while one of the worst elements of today's indulgences is the indifference to their harmful effects on children, who are the future.

I should like to make one or two observations as a radical and socialist supporter. I have been horrified by the way in which Labour has aligned itself in the last few years with pseudo-permissiveness. When one tries to raise issues of the corruption of the people, with Labour MPs, for instance, one gets only a flip reply. And in the face of my own serious work on pornography and corruption, I have found that a dogged, if not fanatical, opposition comes from the "Left" to any attempt to raise these issues, as Sir Keith has done, to the level of serious public debate.

It is clear that some "permissives" simply do not want any debate at all—on, for example, the effect of sadistic films on the weaker members of society. Moreover, while it is clear that many radical writers in psychoanalysis, philosophy and other disciplines, like Abraham Maslow, Rollo May and Viktor Frankl, agree that we should find man's higher nature, in his realism, his primary characteristic, it is clear that the "Left" and trendy-fashionable areas of opinion simply do not want to recognize that man has a higher nature which is as instrumental as his lower nature. In this, they have seriously heaved the people and damaged our vision of the future.

Yours, etc, DAVID HOLBROOK, New Fur House, Madingley, Cambridge, October 21.

From Dom Benet Innes

Sir, Amid all the heat (and misrepresentation) engendered by Sir Keith Joseph's speech, much light is thrown on the problem by the Finer Report on One Parent Families published in July by HMSO. The speech is a valuable supplement to this report.

Yours faithfully, DOM BENET INNES, Downside Abbey, Straton on the Fosse, Bath, October 22.

Conservative leadership

From Mr Edward Woolley Sir, I hope that the other contenders for the leadership of the Conservative Party will have the courage shown by Sir Keith Joseph to tell us of their basic political philosophy. For myself, I must say with regret that, although I support his economic policies, I cannot agree with Sir Keith's diagnosis of our moral ills. However, at least I know where he stands on these issues: can anyone say the same about the others? Yours, etc, EDWARD WOOLLEY, Church Farm House, Lyminster, Littlehampton, Sussex.

Case for a Welsh Parliament

From Mr Gwynfor Evans, Plaid Cymru MP for Carmarthen Sir, Now that the new Government has shown its determination to move quickly towards decentralization of power in Scotland and Wales, I feel it is time to bring Wales parity with Scotland in a common pattern.

The Welsh nation is one of the oldest in Europe; its early surviving literature which comes from the sixth century had even then an elegance which indicates far greater antiquity. Even in the exciting period following the departure of the Romans Wales had its territory, history, language, culture, customs, traditions and church order. Its Christianity distinguished it as clearly from its neighbours as its language and its political order. It was as early as that it was the kind of community that is today called a nation.

For more than a thousand years afterwards the great theme running through Welsh history is the effort to defend its way of life. Giraldus Cambrensis said of the Welsh in the middle of the 200-year war against the Normans: "Their mind is wholly on the defence of their country and its freedom." One notes an echo of this sentiment in the words of a great Englishman eight centuries later. Sir Winston Churchill said, "A nation which does not fight for its freedom deserves to be stamped out."

The policy of the Act of 1536, by which England incorporated and annexed Wales to England, i.e. to make the Welsh people English. There was a near prospect that the Welsh language which was excluded from legal, official and public life, and which in the nineteenth century was excluded equally thoroughly from the schools of Wales. This policy of assimilation, that has been the policy of Wales close to destruction, is not now pursued with the same determination, although the refusal to establish a Welsh national television channel is one of the many indications that this has been a separate Scots legal language is still a foreign tongue in the only Parliament Wales has. I was not allowed even to take the oath there in Welsh.

The world must realize that despite the commitment of the Labour Government to Welsh self-government in the past, neither did anything to implement the policy. During the last generation the Labour Party has been determined as the Conservatives to prevent the Welsh and Scots people creating the conditions of their national life through Parliaments for Wales and Scotland.

Now, however, under the pressure of the SNP they have resolved to establish a Scottish Parliament. They can't argue that the same status would be bad for Wales. The contention that a separate Scots legal system justifies the discrimination between the two nations is specious. There are 25 canton Parliaments in Switzerland, each with far more power than Lord Kibbardon proposed for Scots and Welsh Parliaments, but they have a common legal system.

Help for the arts

From Sir John Llewellyn, FRS (NZ) Sir, In his comments on the Royal Shakespeare Company's annual report (*The Times*, October 23) Sir George Bernard Shaw said that the Governors refers to the importance of public sustenance for the arts in this country and to the major contribution which they make to the nation's international standing. As Director-General of the British Council, I should like wholeheartedly to endorse Sir George's comments. At a time when Britain's political, military and economic influence in the world has diminished it is more than ever important that our reputation as a civilized and cultivated community should be maintained and strengthened. In the past 20 years or so Britain has become widely regarded as the centre of all that is best in the performing arts and the British Council has been proud to contribute to this reputation by associating

with companies like the RSC in mounting tours overseas. In his admirable article of October 9 Mr Bryan Magee drew attention to the much larger sums the countries customarily spend on fostering the arts; this disparity applies still more to tours abroad by home-based companies. We have the best goods in the world but are unable to make them available as widely as we would like and other countries exact since we send much less than any other major country in doing so.

It would indeed be a sad day for Britain if we were to lose our world reputation as artistic front runners: such a reputation has an incalculable effect on economic as well as cultural relations, and we cannot afford to rest on the laurels acquired in the past few years. Yours faithfully, JOHN LLEWELLYN, The British Council, 10 Spring Gardens, SW1, October 24.

Naming names

From Mr Robert Perceval Sir, I am stimulated by the views on the Paul Foot case which your great legal pundit Bernard Levin has published into raising another question which the Phillimore Committee might possibly consider for statutory resolution. Some years ago the Law Lords began giving certain of their cases, concerned with custody of infants and the like, such titles as "in re 'C', an infant", with an implied or express direction that the names of those concerned be not published.

Now it is very rare for the Law Lords to exclude the public from their hearings, whether in the House or the Appellate Committee. If Paul Foot had been present at the hearing of a case of this kind, and had published the names, what could the Law Lords have done? The law laid down in the case of *Wason v Walter* (yes, Sir, your Mr Walter) seems to guarantee to a newspaper the right to publish, with names, anything done in Parliament; and the Law Lords, as they proclaim every time they give judgment, are in the "High Court of Parliament".

Moreover Wason's matter, if I remember it right, was a private thing not really distinguishable from a petition of appeal. It is no use saying that Wason's case does not apply to committees; and (a) it would be undesirable, and contrary to what we were promised when the Appellate Committee were set up, if that committee were to behave differently from the House in its judicial capacity; (b) there is good, though very technical, reason to suppose that Wason does apply to committees; and (c) prevent Wason from applying to committees would be to invent a new privilege of Parliament, which is forbidden by the Resolutions of 1704.

It is true that committees can "side-line" evidence—that is, direct that it be not published—but this is only done when the committee is sitting in private, and so can publish what evidence it pleases.

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Miss Brown's baby

From Mr Chaim Raphael Sir, *The Times* had an engaging picture today of a very handsome and happy-looking couple with a caption telling us that they were "Miss George Brown, the singer, and Mr Gareth Wigan, a film producer, after their marriage at Kensington register office yesterday". In two other papers that I happened to see, *The Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily Mirror*, the picture signifying this happy event included a delightful little boy and a caption telling us that he was their son, four years old, and that Miss Brown, after averring, as an ardent supporter of Women's Lib, that she would never marry Mr Gareth, to whom she had been close for 10 years, had finally changed her mind, believing now that they knew how to remain individual, though married. I find this additional information good reporting—good fun, heartwarming and socially significant. Is it thought to be too naughty for *The Times* readers? And incidentally, why is Miss Brown "the singer", while Mr Wigan is only "a film producer"? I ask as an ardent supporter of Men's Lib.

Yours faithfully, CHAIM RAPHAEL, 27 Langdale Road, Hove, October 22.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 25: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh received with great pleasure the news that The Duchess of Gloucester gave birth to a son yesterday.

Her Majesty was present this evening at the Reception at Guildhall given by the Corporation of London to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force.

The Queen was received by the Lord Mayor (Sir Hugh Wootton), the Secretary of State for Defence (the Right Hon. Roy Mason, MP) and the Inspector General, Royal Auxiliary Air Force (Air Commodore the Hon. Peter Vaneck).

The Lady Susan Hussey, Mr. Philip Moore, Rear-Admiral Ronald Forrest and the Lord Plunkett were in attendance.

His Royal Highness, as Colonel Welsh Guards, this morning travelled in an aircraft.

The Queen's Flight to visit the Guards Depot, Edinburgh, Surrey.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Maybourn Club and Patron of the County of Surrey (the Lord Hamilton of Dalzell) and the Regimental Lieutenant Colonel (Colonel J. W. T. A. Malcolm).

His Royal Highness toured the Depot and was subsequently entertained at luncheon in the Officers Mess.

Major Henry Hugh Smith and Captain Myrian Harnsworth were in attendance.

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The enduring vitality of the Christian tradition

By Christianity F. R. Barry

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Christianity has been received into the world by a long tradition, running back to the original Fountain-head through the earliest apostolic witnesses, to which we owe our existence as Christians. It is a faith which has been lived and passed on by millions in their successive generations, in manifold different cultures and environments. That in itself should give confidence to believers caught in dangerous theological currents and swimming, as many feel, against an ebb-tide. As a time when so many pundits are warning us about the vulnerability of our faith to modern philosophy and historical research, we may well remind ourselves—just for once—how strong the Christian tradition is and how massive the weight of evidence in support of it.

Let the theory of the Church be stored with monuments both to intellectual obscurantism and to sheer moral and spiritual apostasy. The record will not allow us to forget that tradition may corrupt what it transmits (one meaning of *traditio* is to betray). Jesus told the clergy of his day:

that they had succeeded in making the word of God ineffective through their tradition. Yet in that tradition, the word of God had been nurtured. The insight which led him to criticize tradition was derived from the tradition which he criticized. He was not a rebel, but a reformer. His concern was to draw out the implications, still so imperfectly realised or obscured, of the Tradition as it had grown into shape through centuries of revision and refinement, to purge it of triviality and corruption and to point men to its absolute demands. He was calling them back to the true tradition.

The primary job of tradition is to conserve. But it may become so closely conservative as to obstruct necessary changes, or to hoard up junk in ecclesiastical lumber rooms. Too often it means a plea for the retention of primitive ritual and custom which have long ago ceased to have any meaning or to serve any constructive purpose. Yet when we look at the history of the Church, we find that it is born from the continuing tradition and fresh understanding of what has been always latent in it. In any living and viable religion

there must always be a fruitful dialectic between tradition and creative change. The Old Testament itself is a witness to this. Whether in the Church or in individual consciences there is always tension between the past and the present. Without the past, we are lost. Without the present, we are dead. The Christian tradition is not a static entity, but a living organism. It is a tradition which is always being renewed, always being made new. It is a tradition which is always being challenged, always being tested. It is a tradition which is always being refined, always being purified. It is a tradition which is always being made more and more like the living Christ.

likely to be right than he is. But it is so ambivalent in its working, how can the tradition itself be tested and how can new developments be evaluated as true or false, for good or for evil? There can be no inflexible criterion. Christians believe that the Church is the vessel of truth. They cannot, therefore, believe that the whole development has been on wrong lines from the beginning, or that Christianity rests on a mistake. But that does not mean that the Church is infallible. The guidance is given through fallible human minds, so that no tradition is ever immune from error and every Church is *semper reformanda*.

How can we be sure that the form which tradition takes at any particular period is authentic, truly representative of Christian faith? Obviously the tradition must not be insulated from rational and moral criticism or from knowledge given to us through other channels. These may disclose errors which need to be purged out of it. But in the end there is only one way of keeping the Christian tradition pure and Christian, and that is by constant return to its living Source; and in that the tradition tells us much more about Jesus himself and the manner of man he was than the critics are always willing to admit. The Reformers made their appeal to Scripture. But we cannot now think of Scripture quite as they did—as an independent corpus of authoritative, divinely revealed, textual propositions. The New Testament is, we now know, the product of the tradition to which it bears witness. But as the witness nearest to the source it must always have for us an unique authority, and the Church is always under the judgment of Scripture. In the end, there is no infallibility except in Him to whom our faith is committed—yesterday and today the same and for ever.

Fourteen of Bishop Barry's articles are available in *Christianity Today*, a wide-ranging selection from *The Times Saturday Religion* (Hodgson, £3.50). Edited by Patrick Comerford and with a foreword by William Rees-Mogg, the book also includes articles by R. C. Zaehner, G. S. C. C. F. D. Moulie, H. A. Williams, Norman Pittenger, Peter Hebblethwaite and many others.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. F. A. de Lachaux

and Miss N. E. Elide

The engagement is announced between Hubert François André, youngest son of the Marquis and Marquise de Lachaux, of 11 rue de Boulavilliers, Paris 16e, and Nancy Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr G. R. Elide, of Radwood, Chiddingfold, Surrey, and Mrs R. L. Elide, of Hampstead Garden Suburb, London.

Graf F. F. Waldburg and Miss S. L. Freeman

The engagement is announced between Franz Ferdinand, third son of Graf and Gräfin Hubert Waldburg, Wolfgang, and Sara Louise, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Brian Freeman, Casle Kevn, Annamoo, Co Wicklow.

Mr N. P. Clarke and Miss D. Montgomery

The engagement is announced between Paul, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Joseph Clarke, of 8 Fernside Way, Darley Abbey, Derby, and Dorothy, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs John and Mrs Montgomery, of St James's Vicarage, Derby.

Mr Y. P. Douchet and Miss P. C. Caron

The engagement is announced between Yves, son of M and Mme Edouard Douchet, of Paris and Saint-Tropez, and Theresa, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Louis Caron, of 487 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montreal, Canada.

The marriage will take place quietly in Coppet, Vaud, Switzerland on December 7, 1974.

Mr M. R. Smith and Miss R. L. Hill

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of the late Mr D. A. Smith and Mrs Melrose Smith, of Manor Farm, Chacewater, Buckingham, and Rosanne, daughter of Captain D. C. Hill, DSO, RN, and Mrs Hill, of Bockendon Grange, Westwood Heath, Coventry.

Mr N. R. Story and Miss S. Rose

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son of Colonel and Mrs H. R. Story, of White House, Barlinton, Norfolk, and Sally, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Angus Rose, of Petermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.

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Last chance for English horses

Seine e Oise at Maisons-Laffitte Karad is improving steadily and has won his last four races. Last time out he gave 3 lb and a half-length beating to tomorrow's Doncaster challenger Dance d'Espoir.

A two-year-old has not won this race since 1970 when *Horses of the Age* filled the first three places. In addition to Karad, *Prince Show*, *Speedy Dakota* and *Girl Friend* are useful juveniles. *Speedy Dakota* was a comfortable winner of the seven furlongs *Criterion* de Maisons-Laffitte. *Form* suggests

the other internationalists on board. This year's head of the river race incorporates the women's race for the first time. Twenty women's crews will immediately follow the men's event and over the full course of two miles and three-quarters.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

The decision by Barclays Bank to offer a cheque guarantee service was a long awaited improvement, prompted by growing demand from customers. In enabling customers to pay for goods and services by cheque more easily the move is wholly to the good.

But not all are happy with the bank's decision to provide the new service by incorporating it into the existing Barclaycard instead of by issuing a separate card.

Many regular customers who bank with Barclays have hitherto declined to hold a Barclaycard because they dislike the inconvenience of carrying the credit facilities it offered.

For such people it was already inconvenient that if they chose to forgo the temptations involved in holding a credit card they also had to forgo the convenience of being able to cash cheques at branches and banks other than their own. If they still choose to resist the pressure to hold a credit card, they are now expected to forgo another convenience.

Customers of the other clearing banks, it is argued, have

the option to hold a card which gives them the convenience of multi-branch cash drawers facilities and a cheque guarantee service, without the necessity to hold a credit card.

Barclays' simple answer is that those who do not wish to use the credit facilities provided by Barclaycard need not. This may be less than satisfactory for those who object on principle to what they see as an invidious attempt to put the temptation of easy credit in their path.

But Barclays also argues that the proliferation of cards of one sort or another makes it desirable to have as many facilities on one card as possible. To this end it is about to embark upon experiments which, if they prove technically successful, could allow customers to use their Barclaycards for an additional wide range of facilities.

Early next year the bank is to begin trials in six branches with a self service financial terminal which, in addition to dispensing cash, offers such services as the opening of a new account, supplying account statements, making inter-account transfers and providing cheque books.

Taxation: Readers ask

Deductions for working abroad

Some weeks ago I wrote about the sweeping changes affecting foreign employments and pensions and this has given rise to a number of inquiries from readers.

One asks: "What about the man away for one week, or even one day? Can he claim the 25 per cent deduction on the overseas earnings?"

A recent press release issued by the Inland Revenue answers this question and clarifies the rule concerning short working trips abroad which I and a number of my colleagues misinterpreted, as follows:

"Some press commentators on the provisions in this year's Finance Act on the taxation of foreign earnings have suggested that a person who is abroad for fewer than 365 days, and whose visits to the United Kingdom in that period amount to more than one sixth of the time spent overseas, will not qualify for the 25 per cent deduction, notwithstanding that the relevant duties are carried out wholly outside the United Kingdom."

"This is not so. The legislation prescribes no minimum length for a period of absence from the United Kingdom, and in the circumstances indicated each spell of absence between visits back to the United Kingdom would be regarded as a separate period."

"Thus if a United Kingdom resident goes abroad in May on a foreign employment, returns to the United Kingdom in July, resumes his employment abroad in November and then returns to the United Kingdom in December, his foreign earnings for the two periods May to July and November to December would qualify for the one quarter deduction, even though the time spent in the United Kingdom between his first departure and his final return exceeds the periods specified in Paragraph 2 Schedule 2 to the 1974 Finance Act. Each of the periods of service abroad is a separate 'continuous period'."

"The length of periods spent in the United Kingdom is relevant in the context of the legislation only for determining whether the earnings qualify for the 100 per cent deduction by reason of a continuous period of absence from the United Kingdom, which includes 365 or more qualifying days."

So the short answer to the question is, yes—the 25 per cent deduction can be claimed.

A reader who has demitted time spent in the United Kingdom while employed by a foreign company, but performs most of his duties in this country as manager of a United Kingdom branch, has written to say that he has been taxed on the amount of earnings remitted to this country and would like to know to what extent the rules have changed under this year's Finance Act.

As this reader is both non-domiciled and has a foreign employer his emoluments are technically known as "foreign emoluments" and they are subject to a special rule. From April 6, 1974, the remittance

basis ceases to apply and one half of his earnings are chargeable to United Kingdom tax; in other words, he is allowed a deduction of 50 per cent.

If foreign tax is also payable on the 50 per cent here, there will be relief for the overseas tax.

From April 6, 1976, however, the deduction will be reduced to 25 per cent, making 75 per cent taxable here in those cases where the foreigner has been resident for nine out of the preceding 10 years. Those who have found it necessary in the past to remit most of their earnings here will in fact benefit under the new rules.

Turning to foreign pensions, a reader writes: "You say that only 50 per cent of an overseas pension is taxable here, but from wartime events in Nazi Germany. Do I take this quite literally or does it refer to other German pensions in the course of compensation for former refugees from Nazi Germany as well?"

Perhaps it would be helpful if I quoted from the Act itself. The 50 per cent deduction refers to a pension "payable under any special provision made by the law of the Federal Republic of Germany or any part of it or of Austria for victims of National-Socialist persecution."

If the annuity is already tax free under section 377 of the Taxes Act, 1970, it will continue to be so. This applies to compensation paid under the law of the Federal German Republic to victims of National-Socialist persecution in the form of a pension or annuity.

There is total exemption from tax in this country provided the compensation is exempt from tax in Western Germany.

When discussing the powers of the Inland Revenue I mentioned that a fruitful source of information is one bank. The tax office can require a bank to supply the names and addresses of all persons to whom interest is paid, gross of tax, in excess of £15.

A reader tells me: "Some months ago I raised this point with a bank manager who said that this figure of £15 had been raised to £25. This was a local decision but a directive from head office, according to the bank manager."

"The trend in such matters would appear to be that interest on the figure of £25 may well be increased and many of your readers would appreciate it if they could be kept informed."

It was of course writing about the power that can be exercised under the taxing acts by the Inland Revenue and not necessarily what is exercised in practice. Whatever limits are in practice imposed, remember this: it does not affect the tax position.

No matter how small the amount of interest, it is taxable in the hands of the recipient and must be included in the annual tax return.

Vera Di Palma

Law

New lease for cut price conveyancing

The intervention of a heavily-financed United States-style title guarantee company into the traditional, staid, conveyancing market, at present the almost total prerogative of the solicitors' profession, could have consequences significantly affecting the entire procedure governing house purchase in Britain.

For the first time, the solicitors' apparent, but widely described, monopoly is being seriously challenged. Up to now there have been a number of isolated attempts to offer conveyancing at a discount, but these have either run into legal difficulties, or the bodies concerned are too small to be a real threat to the profession.

The legal snags revolve around section 20 of the Solicitors Act 1957 which prohibits an unqualified person from drawing up certain documents, and in particular a deed of transfer, in a property transaction, unless he does so without getting or expecting a "fee, gain or reward."

Stewart Title UK, a subsidiary of a Texas company, will not be in breach of section 20 because it will in fact use solicitors where required by law. It argues, however, that a large proportion of the formal work involved in a property transaction need not be done by a solicitor, nor at the price a solicitor would normally charge.

With Lord George-Brown as its heavyweight chairman, and an impressive public relations campaign behind it, Stewart Title claims that it can reduce conveyancing costs by between a half and a third, and reduce

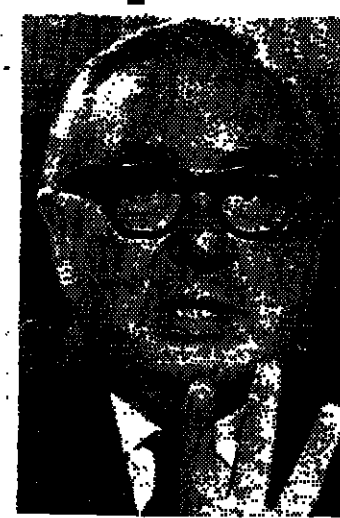
delays by the same proportion. Based on the United States practice, its method involves the company in carrying out the relevant searches for the title of the property being bought, then issuing a guarantee that what it has found is a valid title free from defects. If anything is wrong, the holder of the guarantee is compensated for loss suffered.

How does the company's claim stand up to analysis? On the costs, the difficulty is that there are no accurate figures available to show what solicitors are charging since scale fees were abolished.

The fee to Stewart Title for a £10,000 registered property is £46 and for the same value, unregistered, £67, compared with estimated solicitor's charges of more than £60 and more than £100 respectively, assuming solicitors charge approximately what they used to when scale fees were in force. The fee to Stewart Title includes a £10 premium for the title insurance.

A £20,000 house would attract to the title company charges of £70 if registered, £91 and £102 if unregistered. In fact, most titles in England are now registered nationally which has led to criticism of the title insurance scheme on the ground that it is only of value where unregistered land is concerned.

How well is the client protected if any defect is found? This question caused some disquiet when the Stewart Title scheme was announced, because it appears that the company is not at this stage entitled to act as insurers in Britain, which means that the



Lord George-Brown: chairman of Stewart Title UK.

financial aspects of claims are handled in Houston, Texas. There is no reason to think that the money is not there or that most claims will not be settled easily, but where there is a dispute about the claim there is the possibility of having to go to court in Texas.

One exclusion clause in the contract seems particularly restrictive. The company will not indemnify the owner against loss arising from "discrepancies, conflicts, in boundary lines, shortage in area, encroachments and the like"—precisely the sort of disputes which can arise over a defective title.

The Property Transfer Association provides a conveyancing service at even cheaper rates. For a £10,000 house, unregistered title, the fee is £49

and, for registered, £29. The respective figures for £20,000 are £40 and £65. There is a £1 joining fee and a £2 postages and miscellaneous charge.

The association gets round the Solicitors Act by having an "honorary conveyancer", who does the work normally done by a solicitor but does not receive a "fee, gain or reward."

Recently, however, three officials have been convicted under the Act by magistrates, but there is an appeal pending to the Divisional Court, which should clear up much of the confusion.

The association protects itself against claims for negligence by a professional indemnity insurance (there have been no calls against it so far) and individual officials are also bonded against fraud.

"Homes" is in a class of its own. Styled "conveyancing service agents" it has unusually not attracted a Law Society prosecution for breach of the Act and, in fact, has successfully sued a council which tried to by-pass it.

Because of being primarily estate agents, its conveyancing work is more often than not for a seller, which does not involve the Solicitors Act because it is the buyer's agent who has to draw up the deed of transfer. Nevertheless it does act for purchasers as well, and refuses to reveal how it circumvents the Act, except to emphasize that it operates within the law.

Registered and unregistered title, being £44 for a £10,000 property and £57 for one worth £20,000. It does not

carry an indemnity policy, but says that there are ample funds to meet any claims against it. So far, in two years, there have been none.

Where does this leave the solicitor? The Law Society accepts that he is more expensive, but argues that he provides a wider and safer service. People who buy and sell houses need advice as well as having to have the formal mechanical work, such as searching, done for them.

The Law Society is unhappy, too, at the Stewart Title plan to act for more than one party to a transaction.

A client with a defect in his title caused by the solicitor's negligence is protected in a haphazard way. The Law Society has a "compensation fund" which can be used in certain circumstances.

Some solicitors, but by no means all, carry adequate professional indemnity insurance policies. A client can, of course, take out title insurance, but this is a rare occurrence and is generally only done on the advice of a solicitor in respect of a known defective title.

The impact of the Stewart Title scheme, if even mildly successful, will be great. It will attract to the conveyancing field competitors with strong financial backing, and will also allow the smaller, local, cut-price outfits to operate with greater impunity, especially when, as is likely to happen soon, the courts clarify the law. The solicitors' conveyancing "monopoly" in law and in fact, may be on its last legs.

Marcel Berlins

Round-up

Insurance industry to the rescue

After a week of worry 80,000 policyholders in London Indemnity and General Insurance will be relieved to know that the tentative proposals to mount a rescue operation for the company, which is technically insolvent, have acquired substance.

By the same token, the 160,000 policyholders in Welfare Insurance who were frightened that their company might also be forced into a similar situation as at LIGI have the reassurance that Welfare is to be taken under the wing of the substantial London and Manchester Insurance.

Subject to the approval of the courts and LIGI's financial situation not turning out to be materially different than is generally understood, the rescue consortium put together by some 30 insurance companies, will meet most of LIGI's obligations to policyholders.

Income bondholders will have their income and maturity benefits guaranteed but the guaranteed surrender value will be replaced by the going actuarial surrender value. If at the end of the day when the income bond element of the life fund is finally discharged there is any surplus, this will be divided out among policyholders who surrendered their bonds before maturity.

The other class of policyholder affected by the new proposals will be the annuitants of LIGI, which did offer very generous annuity rates. These benefits will be reduced by 10 per cent which will peg them nearer to the annuity rates offered by the more orthodox insurance offices.

It might take several weeks for the rescue operation to be completed, but the understanding is that people who miss their income payments during the interim period will receive a settlement later.

The situation at Welfare never reached such crisis proportions despite a severe run on the company from policyholders anxious to cash in their bonds at any cost. The effective rescue operation by London and Manchester should halt the panic, and at this stage the indications are that there will be no subsequent alteration to the terms of the income bond contract.

The miles of bank counters owned by the country's clearing banks are not expected to be able to dispense more than cash. A developing trend is the sale of simple insurance packages in bank branches.

The latest entrant into this field is the Midland Bank which has just introduced a new household insurance scheme, the "Griffin Household Insurance Plan," for direct sale over the bank counter.

The scheme, which contains eight "packages" is being underwritten by the Sun Alliance and London Insurance in conjunction with the Century Insurance, the Iron Trade Mutual Insurance and the Legal and General.

An important and welcome feature of the insurance is that it is being arranged on the replacement value of both contents and buildings, provided, of course, you keep the sum insured up to date. The Midland has undertaken to remind its customers, who are expected to pay their premiums by standing order, that the sums insured ought to be increased to allow for the effect of inflation.

This week two of the country's largest building societies, the Leeds Permanent and the Woolwich Equitable (ranking fourth and fifth in size respectively) have come out firmly against any change in building society mortgage loan rates for the time being. This is the semi-official view, too, both of the industry and the Government.

So it was left to Tim Timberlake, chief general manager of the Abbey National (second largest society in the country), to stand up for investors. Writing in the latest quarterly journal of the Building Societies Institute he has spoken up on behalf of the investor as opposed to the borrower.

It is wrong in present circumstances for the borrower to pay an unduly low rate in comparison with general market rates, indirectly taking further from the investor," he said.

He added: "At a time when everything is going up in price there is one specialized and favoured section of the population in the house-owner who sees his actual outlay going down."

Coming out next week is a new unit trust for Scottish Nationalists and others. Lawson Securities is launching a "Cortina Resources and General Fund" to invest in particular growth sectors of the Scottish economy.

Eric Bruner

Talking shop

A bicycle for Christmas?

Bicycles are always popular as Christmas presents. At selling prices of between £30 and £40 many families would be placing their orders and arranging credit terms well in advance anyway. But this year the necessity to allow plenty of time for buying is more acute than ever before.

For thanks partly to the three-day week, cutbacks by manufacturers and burgeoning world demand, bicycles are in short supply. There certainly appears to be a real scarcity of good second-hand models.

The energy crisis affected manufacturers, like the giant Raleigh Industries whose Nottingham plant is said to be the largest in the world, in two ways. It created shortages of a wide variety of components, not only steel for frames but also plastic handle-bar grips and pedals, all of which has held up production.

At the same time the threat of fuel rationing, rising petrol prices and transport strikes boosted demand. The industry estimates that sales this year should reach one million units compared with only 700,000 in 1971.

The result has been to depress the discount end of the retail trade. There are a few dealers whose names are listed weekly in publications like *Exchange* and *Who* who offer money off terms. But many of these appear to be equally as enthusiastic about buying or offering part exchange as selling.

It is fairly pointless to search the shops for discount terms on better second-hand bicycles. Unless you happen to live near a suitable dealer it will probably cost more in transport and energy than the discount is worth.

The budget-conscious would do better to look for private sales of second-hand bicycles. Children do grow out of bicycles and an advertisement placed anywhere where parents are likely to see it may pay dividends.

The cheapest way to buy a bicycle in London would seem to be at one of the police auctions. Those who think that cycling is a forgotten pastime may be interested to learn that no less than 10,513 bicycles were reported stolen last year. A proportion of those recovered are never claimed by their owners.

Scotland Yard tell me that on average between 80 and 100 used bicycles are sold each Monday by General Auctions Ltd at premises in Wandsworth at prices ranging from £2 to £25 each.

Contrary to popular supposition, private individuals as well as dealers can attend and cycles are sold individually as well as in lots.



To buy a new bicycle most people will deal through a specialist shop, of which there are a surprising number still in business.

Halfords says that many of its customers order bicycles for Christmas as early as October. They may place a deposit to hold a particular bicycle and pay later in a lump sum; alternatively they can make use of the group's credit arrangements.

Which? magazine, in a review of bicycles for older children in February, 1972, cited the Halfords Olympic as one of its "best buys." Since then, the price has risen (in common with other manufacturers' prices) from £27.50 to £35.50.

Bicycles can also be bought by mail order and no easy terms. J. D. Williams in its current catalogue is, for example, selling a Raleigh Chopper at £45.99 cash and over nine months £5.11 per month with no additional charges. Also, a 20-month term at a charge of 5p in the pound.

Where bicycles are being used occasionally by adults, price is an important factor. A quick survey among friends and colleagues revealed that four had acquired bicycles during the past year.

Of these two had bought cycles for themselves from nearby second-hand dealers. A quick survey among friends and colleagues revealed that four had acquired bicycles during the past year.

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Patricia Tisdall

Pensions

Is Mrs Castle's plan good enough for widows?

We hear a lot nowadays about women's rights and particularly about widows. Mrs Castle made much of the provision for widows in the new second-tier scheme of 100 per cent widows' pensions.

By implication, she criticized previous proposals, which allowed only 50 per cent widows' pensions, and less directly (her predecessor, Richard Crossman, was more forthright in this respect) occupational pension schemes, which generally also allow a 50 per cent widows' pension.

All of which proves, if nothing else, how misleading figures can be: for the 50 per cent commonly provided by occupational pension schemes is normally half of the pension the member would have expected to earn by the time he retired. The 100 per cent offered under the new state proposals is the full amount of pension the member has in fact earned up to the date of his death.

Another factor to be borne in mind is that not all widows will qualify under Mrs Castle's scheme. Where there are no dependent children to be taken into account, only 50 per cent over will be eligible for the full 100 per cent benefit; for widows between 40 and 50 years of age there are scaled down benefits; and for widows under the age of 40 only those with dependent children are entitled to a second-tier widows' pension.

Assuming the husband died after retirement, it is a matter of opinion whether a widow needs much to live on. A married couple—if not, a 100 per cent widows' pension is more than necessary and the money spent on providing it would be better spent on some other benefit for the widows.

The National Association of Cycle and Motor Cycle Traders has its 1,000-plus members carefully in this respect. A useful rule of thumb is to look for the association's sticker in shop windows.

Apart from some assurance on after-sales service (safety is too immediate a requirement to rely on recompense via the Sale of Goods Act) member shops are now able to offer an insurance scheme (just being introduced by the association).

Bearing in mind the Scotland Yard statistic for theft in London and the cost of a new bicycle, some form of insurance is certainly desirable.

Patricia Tisdall

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUST: Growth and Specialist funds (progress this year and in the three years). Unitholder index 1082.4; fall from December 31, 1973: 30.6 per cent.

GROWTH	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Unit Trusts	-3.9	-11.3	-15.3	-17.5	-19.6	-22.3	-23.5	-25.9	-26.9	-28.7	-31.7	-34.6	-36.9	-39.0	-41.5	-44.4	-47.5	-50.7	-54.0	-57.5	-61.1	-64.8	-68.6	-72.5	-76.5	
Unit Trusts	-11.3	-23.7	-35.4	-47.2	-59.1	-71.0	-82.9	-94.8	-106.7	-118.6	-130.5	-142.4	-154.3	-166.2	-178.1	-190.0	-201.9	-213.8	-225.7	-237.6	-249.5	-261.4	-273.3	-285.2	-297.1	
Unit Trusts	-15.3	-27.7	-39.4	-51.2	-62.9	-74.6	-86.3	-98.0	-109.7	-121.4	-133.1	-144.8	-156.5	-168.2	-179.9	-191.6	-203.3	-215.0	-226.7	-238.4	-250.1	-261.8	-273.5	-285.2	-296.9	
Unit Trusts	-17.5	-29.9	-41.6	-53.3	-65.0	-76.7	-88.4	-100.1	-111.8	-123.5	-135.2	-146.9	-158.6	-170.3	-182.0	-193.7	-205.4	-217.1	-228.8	-240.5	-252.2	-263.9	-275.6	-287.3	-299.0	
Unit Trusts	-19.6	-32.0	-43.7	-55.4	-67.1	-78.8	-90.5	-102.2	-113.9	-125.6	-137.3	-149.0	-160.7	-172.4	-184.1	-195.8	-207.5	-219.2	-230.9	-242.6	-254.3	-266.0	-277.7	-289.4	-301.1	
Unit Trusts	-22.3	-34.7	-46.4	-58.1	-69.8	-81.5	-93.2	-104.9	-116.6	-128.3	-140.0	-151.7	-163.4	-175.1	-186.8	-198.5	-210.2	-221.9	-233.6	-245.3	-257.0	-268.7	-280.4	-292.1	-303.8	
Unit Trusts	-23.5	-35.9	-47.6	-59.3	-71.0	-82.7	-94.4	-106.1	-117.8	-129.5	-141.2	-152.9	-164.6	-176.3	-188.0	-199.7	-211.4	-223.1	-234.8	-246.5	-258.2	-269.9	-281.6	-293.3	-305.0	
Unit Trusts	-25.9	-38.3	-50.0	-61.7	-73.4	-85.1	-96.8	-108.5	-120.2	-131.9	-143.6	-155.3	-167.0	-178.7	-190.4	-202.1	-213.8	-225.5	-237.2	-248.9	-260.6	-272.3	-284.0	-295.7	-307.4	
Unit Trusts	-26.9	-39.3	-51.0	-62.7	-74.4	-86.1	-97.8	-109.5	-121.2	-132.9	-144.6	-156.3	-168.0	-179.7	-191.4	-203.1	-214.8	-226.5	-238.2	-249.9	-261.6	-273.3	-285.0	-296.7	-308.4	
Unit Trusts	-28.7	-41.1	-52.8	-64.5	-76.2	-87.9	-99.6	-111.3	-123.0	-134.7	-146.4	-158.1	-169.8	-181.5	-193.2	-204.9	-216.6	-228.3	-240.0	-251.7	-263.4	-275.1	-286.8	-298.5	-310.2	
Unit Trusts	-31.7	-44.1	-55.8	-67.5	-79.2	-90.9	-102.6	-114.3	-126.0	-137.7	-149.4	-161.1	-172.8	-184.5	-196.2	-207.9	-219.6	-231.3	-243.0	-254.7	-266.4	-278.1	-289.8	-298.5	-313.2	
Unit Trusts	-34.6	-47.0	-58.7	-70.4	-82.1	-93.8	-105.5	-117.2	-128.9	-140.6	-152.3	-164.0	-175.7	-187.4	-199.1	-210.8	-222.5	-234.2	-245.9	-257.6	-269.3	-281.0	-292.7	-304.4	-316.1	
Unit Trusts	-36.9	-49.3	-61.0	-72.7	-84.4	-96.1	-107.8	-119.5	-131.2	-142.9	-154.6	-166.3	-178.0	-189.7	-201.4	-213.1	-224.8	-236.5	-248.2	-259.9	-271.6	-283.3	-295.0	-306.7	-318.4	
Unit Trusts	-39.0	-51.4	-63.1	-74.8	-86.5	-98.2	-109.9	-121.6	-133.3	-145.0	-156.7	-168.4	-180.1	-191.8	-203.5	-215.2	-226.9	-238.6	-250.3	-262.0	-273.7	-285.4	-297.1	-308.8	-320.5	
Unit Trusts	-41.5	-53.9	-65.6	-77.3	-89.0	-100.7	-112.4	-124.1	-135.8	-147.5	-159.2	-170.9	-182.6	-194.3	-206.0	-217.7	-229.4	-241.1	-252.8	-264.5	-276.2	-287.9	-299.6	-311.3	-323.0	
Unit Trusts	-44.4	-56.8	-68.5	-80.2	-91.9	-103.6	-115.3	-127.0	-138.7	-150.4	-162.1	-173.8	-185.5	-197.2	-208.9	-220.6	-232.3	-244.0	-255.7	-267.4	-279.1	-290.8	-302.5	-314.2	-325.9	
Unit Trusts	-47.5	-59.9	-71.6	-83.3	-95.0	-106.7	-118.4	-130.1	-141.8	-153.5	-165.2	-176.9	-188.6	-200.3	-212.0	-223.7	-235.4	-247.1	-258.8	-270.5	-282.2	-293.9	-305.6	-317.3	-329.0	
Unit Trusts	-50.7	-63.1	-74.8	-86.5	-98.2	-109.9	-121.6	-133.3	-145.0	-156.7	-168.4	-180.1	-191.8	-203.5	-215.2	-226.9	-238.6	-250.3	-262.0	-273.7	-285.4	-297.1	-308.8	-320.5	-332.2	
Unit Trusts	-54.0	-66.4	-78.1	-89.8	-101.5	-113.2	-124.9	-136.6	-148.3	-160.0	-171.7	-183.4	-195.1	-206.8	-218.5	-230.2	-241.9	-253.6	-265.3	-277.0	-288.7	-300.4	-312.1	-323.8	-335.5	
Unit Trusts	-57.5	-69.9	-81.6	-93.3	-105.0	-116.7	-128.4	-140.1	-151.8	-163.5	-175.2	-186.9	-198.6	-210.3	-222.0	-233.7	-245.4	-257.1	-268.8	-280.5	-292.2	-303.9	-315.6	-327.3	-339.0	
Unit Trusts	-61.1	-73.5	-85.2	-96.9	-108.6	-120.3	-132.0	-143.7	-155.4	-167.1	-178.8	-190.5	-202.2	-213.9	-225.6	-237.3	-249.0	-260.7	-272.4	-284.1	-295.8	-307.5	-319.2	-330.9	-342.6	
Unit Trusts	-64.8	-77.2	-88.9	-100.6	-112.3	-124.0	-135.7	-147.4	-159.1	-170.8	-182.5	-194.2	-205.9	-217.6	-229.3	-241.0	-252.7	-264.4	-276.1	-287.8	-299.5	-311.2	-322.9	-334.6	-346.3	
Unit Trusts	-68.6	-81.0	-92.7	-104.4	-116.1	-127.8	-139.5	-151.2	-162.9	-174.6	-186.3	-198.0	-209.7	-221.4	-233.1	-244.8	-256.5	-268.2	-279.9	-291.6	-303.3	-315.0	-326.7	-338.4	-350.1	
Unit Trusts	-72.5	-84.9	-96.6	-108.3	-120.0	-131.7	-143.4	-155.1	-166.8	-178.5	-190.2	-201.9	-213.6	-225.3	-237.0	-248.7	-260.4	-272.1	-283.8	-295.5	-307.2	-318.9	-330.6	-342.3	-354.0	
Unit Trusts	-76.5	-88.9	-100.6	-112.3	-124.0	-135.7	-147.4	-159.1	-170.8	-182.5	-194.2	-205.9	-217.6	-229.3	-241.0	-252.7	-264.4	-276.1	-287.8	-299.5	-311.2	-322.9	-334.6	-346.3	-358.0	
Unit Trusts	-80.7	-93.1	-104.8	-116.5	-128.2	-139.9	-151.6	-163.3	-175.0	-186.7	-198.4	-210.1	-221.8	-233.5	-245.2	-256.9	-268.6	-280.3	-292.0	-303.7	-315.4	-327.1	-338.8	-350.5	-362.2	
Unit Trusts	-85.0	-97.4	-109.1	-120.8	-132.5	-144.2	-155.9	-167.6	-179.3	-191.0	-202.7	-214.4	-226.1	-237.8	-249.5	-261.2	-272.9	-284.6	-296.3	-308.0	-319.7	-331.4	-343.1	-354.8	-366.5	
Unit Trusts	-89.5	-101.9	-113.6	-125.3	-137.0	-148.7	-160.4	-172.1	-183.8	-195.5	-207.2	-218.9	-230.6	-242.3	-254.0	-265.7	-277.4	-289.1	-300.8	-312.5	-324.2	-335.9	-347.6	-359.3	-371.0	
Unit Trusts	-94.1	-106.5	-118.2	-129.9	-141.6	-153.3	-165.0	-176.7	-188.4	-200.1	-211.8	-223.5	-235.2	-246.9	-258.6	-270.3	-282.0	-293.7	-305.4	-317.1	-328.8	-340.5	-352.2	-363.9	-375.6	
Unit Trusts	-98.9	-111.3	-123.0	-134.7	-146.4	-158.1	-169.8	-181.5	-193.2	-204.9	-216.6	-228.3	-240.0	-251.7	-263.4	-275.1	-286.8	-298.5	-310.2	-321.9	-333.6	-345.3	-357.0	-368.7	-380.4	
Unit Trusts	-103.8	-116.2	-127.9	-139.6	-151.3	-163.0	-174.7	-186.4	-198.1	-209.8	-221.5	-233.2	-244.9	-256.6	-268.3	-280.0	-291.7	-303.4	-315.1	-326.8	-338.5	-350.2	-361.9	-373.6	-385.3	
Unit Trusts	-108.7	-121.1	-132.8	-144.5	-156.2	-167.9	-179.6	-191.3	-203.0	-214.7	-226.4	-238.1	-249.8	-261.5	-273.2	-284.9	-296.6	-308.3	-320.0	-331.7	-343.4	-355.1	-366.8	-378.5	-390.2	
Unit Trusts	-113.8	-126.2	-137.9	-149.6	-161.3	-173.0	-184.7	-196.4	-208.1	-219.8	-231.5	-243.2	-254.9	-266.6	-278.3	-290.0	-301.7	-313.4	-325.1	-336.8	-348.5	-360.2	-371.9	-383.6	-395.3	
Unit Trusts	-118.9	-131.3	-143.0	-154.7	-166.4	-178.1	-189.8	-201.5	-213.2	-224.9	-236.6	-248.3	-259.9	-271.6	-283.3	-295.0	-306.7	-318.4	-330.1	-341.8	-353.5	-365.2	-376.9	-388.6	-400.3	
Unit Trusts	-124.1	-136.5	-148.2	-159.9	-171.6	-183.3	-195.0	-206.7	-218.4	-230.1	-241.8	-253.5	-265.2	-276.9	-288.6	-300.3	-312.0	-323.7	-335.4	-347.1	-358.8	-370.5	-382.2	-393.9	-405.6	
Unit Trusts	-129.4	-141.8	-153.5	-165.2	-176.9	-188.6	-200.3	-212.0	-223.7	-235.4	-247.1	-258.8	-270.5	-282.2	-293.9	-305.6	-317.3	-329.0	-340.7	-352.4	-364.1	-375.8	-387.5	-399.2	-410.9	
Unit Trusts	-134.8	-147.2	-158.9	-170.6	-182.3	-194.0	-205.7	-217.4	-229.1	-240.8	-252.5	-264.2	-275.9	-287.6	-299.3	-311.0	-322.7	-334.4	-346.1	-357.8	-369.5	-381.2	-392.9	-404.6	-416.3	
Unit Trusts	-140.3	-152.7	-164.4	-176.1	-187.8	-199.5	-211.2	-222.9	-234.6	-246.3	-258.0	-269.7	-281.4	-293.1	-304.8	-316.5	-328.2	-339.9	-351.6	-363.3	-375.0	-386.7	-398.4	-410.1	-421.8	
Unit Trusts	-145.9	-158.3	-170.0	-181.7	-193.4	-205.1	-216.8	-228.5	-240.2	-251.9	-263.6	-275.3	-287.0	-298.7	-310.4	-322.1	-333.8	-345.5	-357.2	-368.9	-380.6	-392.3	-404.0	-415.7	-427.4	
Unit Trusts	-151.5	-163.9	-175.6	-187.3	-199.0	-210.7	-222.4	-234.1	-245.8	-257.5	-269.2	-280.9	-292.6	-304.3	-316.0	-327.7	-339.4	-351.1	-362.8	-374.5	-386.2	-397.9	-409.6	-421.3	-433.0	
Unit Trusts	-157.2	-169.6	-181.3	-193.0	-204.7	-216.4	-228.1	-239.8	-251.5	-263.2	-274.9	-286.6	-298.3	-310.0	-321.7	-333.4	-345.1	-356.8	-368.5	-380.2	-391.9	-403.6	-415.3	-427.0	-438.7	
Unit Trusts	-163.0	-175.4	-187.1	-198.8	-210.5	-222.2	-233.9	-245.6	-257.3	-269.0	-280.7	-292.4	-304.1	-315.8	-327.5	-339.2	-350.9	-362.6	-374.3	-386.0	-397.7	-409.4	-421.1	-432.8	-444.5	
Unit Trusts	-168.8	-181.2	-192.9	-204.6	-216.3	-228.0	-239.7	-251.4	-263.1	-274.8	-286.5	-298.2	-309.9	-321.6	-333.3	-345.0	-356.7	-368.4	-380.1	-391.8	-403.5	-415.2	-426.9	-438.6	-450.3	
Unit Trusts	-174.7	-187.1	-198.8	-210.5	-222.2	-233.9	-245.6	-257.3	-269.0	-280.7	-292.4	-304.1	-315.8	-327.5	-339.2	-350.9	-362.6	-374.3	-386.0	-397.7	-409.4	-421.1	-432.8	-444.5	-456.2	
Unit Trusts	-180.7	-193.1	-204.8	-216.5	-228.2	-239.9	-251.6	-263.3	-275.0	-286.7	-298.4	-310.1	-321.8	-333.5	-345.2	-356.9	-368.6	-380.3	-392.0	-403.7	-415.4	-427.1	-438.8	-450.5	-462.2	
Unit Trusts	-186.8	-199.2	-210.9	-222.6	-234.3	-246.0	-257.7	-269.4	-281.1	-292.8	-304.5	-316.2	-327.9	-339.6	-351.3	-363.0	-374.7	-386.4	-398.1	-409.8	-421.5	-433.2	-444.9	-456.6	-468.3	
Unit Trusts	-192.9	-205.3	-217.0	-228.7	-240.4	-252.1	-263.8	-275.5	-287.2	-298.9	-310.6	-322.3	-334.0	-345.7	-357.4	-369.1	-380.8	-392.5	-404.2	-415.9	-427.6	-439.3	-451.0	-462.7	-474.4	
Unit Trusts	-199.1	-211.5	-223.2	-234.9	-246.6	-258.3	-270.0	-281.7</																		

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

EverReady growth spiked by controls and building recession

By Andrew Wilson

In line with market expectations, Ever Ready saw its interim profits, before tax, slide from £4.42m to £3.27m on sales up from £39.6m to £44.4m. Most of the damage occurred in Britain where trading profits fell £607,000 to £2.53m—material shortages arising from the three-day week accounting for up to £400,000 of the shortfall.

Price controls are estimated to have cut back the interim profits potential by £1.25m with the group able to recoup only half its additional costs. Demand for batteries remained buoyant, particularly in export markets. But electrical activities associated with the building industry had a disappointing time.

J. Hepworth 18pc off, but trend is improving

By David Mott

Although profits of the J. Hepworth tailoring group are still down on a year ago the trend is an improving one and with a return of £3.73m pre-tax for last term stock market expectations were more or less met. The shares closed unchanged at 30p.

From turnover up from £25.1m to £28.1m, including VAT, profit for the year to August 31 was 18 per cent off. But taken half by half the decline of 13 per cent to £1.85m over the final six months compares well with one of 23 per cent at the halfway point.

The company says the second half continued to reflect the effects of the three-day week, but showed an improvement which has been maintained to date both in cash and unit terms. There are 27 new shops scheduled to be opened in the current period in addition to the 317 now open.

At the attributable level profits were down from £2.75m to £1.7m and earnings, excluding extraordinary items, from 6.1p to 3.96p. The total dividend of 3.2p matches the previous year's adjusted total.

New 3-tier structure helps Bishop's Stores to make first million

By Ashley Druker

In fine shape at halfway—profits more than doubled, Bishop's Stores turns in pre-tax profits over £1m for the first time, thanks to all-round growth. In fact there was a 63 per cent advance to £1.03m, and the shares greeted this with a rise of 5p to 97p for the ordinary.

Higher levels of efficiency from the new structure are reflected in turnover climbing 17 per cent to £51.6m for the 52 weeks to June 29. Retained profits rose from £231,000 to £342,000 and earnings a share from 6.36p to 8.3p. The year's dividend is boosted from 2.49p to 2.62p—the maximum allowed.

The group operates chiefly in the Home Counties with distribution depots and trade markets in several counties, plus 69 shops.

The past year was the first in which trading activities were carried out by three separate companies, and each exceeded its target. Retail turned in £791,000 (against £580,000) to profits, wholesale some £198,000 (£84,000) and cash-and-carry for the first time £36,000.

Horizons widen at Fidelity Radio

For the first time since being marketed in late 1971, profits of Fidelity Radio have paled in the half year to September 30, at the pre-tax level, they show a 39 per cent fall from £907,000 to £554,000. Turnover, however, was increased further from £5.6m to £6.1m. Like most other companies the group is currently faced with ever increasing costs. The order book is full and sales are being held at a satisfactory level, but in the present climate the board had to raise the momentum to help improve profitability which they have done by higher sales in export markets.

Mr. Jack Dickman, chairman and managing director of Fidelity Radio: Pre-tax profits slip on higher turnover.

They comment that substantial progress has been made overseas and that in the half year exports totalled £867,000, compared with £839,000 for the whole of last year.

Overseas operations are now established and this expansion in exports will act as a stabilizing factor against the uncertain-

ties of the home economy. Nonetheless, in the present climate of inflation and rising costs they stress that it would be difficult to make any forecast for the full year ending next March 31. The interim dividend is being increased from 1.31p to 1.47p.

Squeeze on P Henderson's earnings and liquidity

A strained cash position and more than halved profits have been reported by the P. C. Henderson sliding-door gear group for the first half of its current term.

While turnover increased from £4.7m to £5.3m profits were slashed from £562,000 to £250,000, a 55 per cent fall from 6.3p to 2.6p a share. The dividend is raised from 1.81p to 1.88p, this being the same net figure of 1.26p.

The persistently rising cost of materials and reduced cash generation is imposing stresses on liquidity and it is hoped early Government action will be taken to relieve pressures which the company cannot control.

The group expects to continue selling more, particularly overseas, and it will seek to control costs "even more stringently". Last full year Henderson topped £1m profit for the first time.

Staffs Potteries

Staffordshire Potteries yesterday corrected their final dividend for last term from 4.4p to 3.61p making a total amended from 7.7p to 6.56p. The retained profit is £197,000, not £192,000. The shares eased 4p to 72p.

Kwik Save beat clamp on margins

Commenting on the 21 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £2.7m for 1973-74, the Kwik Save Discount Group points out that this has been achieved in spite of a fall in margins from 8 per cent to 6.57 per cent as a result of the Government's restriction of retail margins. The improvement was achieved by forcing sales up from £27.8m to £40.5m.

Attributable profits have expanded from £1.23m to £1.25m, backing a rise in dividend from 4.45p to 5.04p. Earnings a share are 8.3p, against 8.24p. The second half brought in £14.2m, a rise of 13 per cent.

With its trading area extending over North Wales, Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, the board is still expansion minded. Over the past year about nine stores were opened bringing the total to 53, and already in the current year four more stores have been opened. Even allowing for the effects of inflation, turnover is well ahead of the same period last year.

At half time, profits expanded 30 per cent to £1.28m, most of which came from rental income which rose from £208,000 to £337,000. Over the full year, income from this source rose from £621,000 to £856,000.

Unigate's food sales deal in France

BSN Gervais Danone and Northern Foods, which already have a food production and distribution pact, have signed a sales and production cooperation agreement with Unigate, Danone said in Paris.

Under the deal, Unigate will take over the sales of the two companies, hitherto handled by a joint company. Further, Northern will take over Unigate's Northallerton dairy factory under a long-term supply contract while the French company is studying the possibility of

granting Unigate a licence to produce its products in the United Kingdom.

Profit is trebled at Hugh Baird

Improving on their interim growth, which saw profits double to £295,000, Hugh Baird, maltsters, barley and hop merchants, more than tripled their pre-tax to a record £885,000 last term.

The profit is struck after crediting a provision of £90,000 made in 1973 for losses on certain malt delivery contracts. No such provision is needed this time.

Earnings are raised from 1.22p to 3.31p and the total dividend from 0.75p to 0.77p. The Canada Malt Company holds 50 per cent of Baird's ordinary shares.

Fortress Trust loss

Fortress Trust, the property group in which London and County Securities held a 32 per cent stake, made a loss in 1973 of £568,000 after making exceptional charges of £1.05m.

The year-end balance sheet shows shareholders' funds of £1.13m, development property and work-in-progress of £24.5m, and net bank loans and overdrafts of £20.7m.

Highland Electronics

Because of the need to ensure that funds are available to meet the increased investment needed to fulfil a large order

book, Highland Electronics Group is reducing the dividend for 1973-74 from 1.5p to 0.5p. The cost of moving three subsidiaries to new factories is charged in full against profits, which are down from £237,000 to £160,000 on turnover of £1.82m, against £2.65m. Earnings a share are down from 1.69p to 0.82p.

Interim jump by R. Cole

Although first-half profits of R. Cole have leapt from £384,000 to £895,000, the board of this chemicals, plastics and electronics group says that the second half is unlikely to produce profits at the same level. Nonetheless, profits have nearly reached the record £952,000 achieved for the whole of last year.

Turnover is ahead from £5m to £6.4m. On doubled attributable profits of £430,000 (£201,000).

M. P. Harris feels chill at halfway

Passing £1m for the first time in 1973 M. P. Harris (Holdings), Sussex-based builders' merchants, has felt the chill of economic conditions in the half to June 30. On turnover up 9 per cent to £5.17m, pre-tax profit retreated from £505,000 to £467,000 and the "attributable" from £251,000 to £213,000. The interim dividend is 0.3p against 0.28p.

Fitzroy tumbles

Mainly because of the recession in the housing and building trade, coupled with high interest rates and the drastic fall in share prices, Fitzroy Investment Co turns in pre-tax profits showing a collapse from £288,000 to a mere £7,000. Turnover was up slightly from £1.5m to £1.7m.

Investor's week

In reverse • Tougher SE

The pre-Budget rally in equities ran abruptly into reverse last week. Market indices gave up most of the previous gains and the downturn was accompanied by a worrying increase in turnover.

But the clearest indication of a change in mood came from the gilt-edged market, where fears of renewed inflation in the United Kingdom sent prices downwards. The unwillingness to accept current yields was spelled out on Thursday by a sudden reduction in jobber quotations for the "long tap".

Gilt-edged market fears of a continuing high rate of inflation have been strengthened by the TUC call for government action on state control and employees' rights, as well as by worker militancy at Hawker Siddeley and in Scotland.

The international scene also darkened last week with gold, sterling and the United States dollar all active.

If we are back with the City nightmare of recession cum inflation, then gilts may be in for an uncomfortable ride. Against that background, little faith can be put in the chances of a rally in equities between the Queen's Speech and Budget day, a fortnight later.

Not that all is gloom in the equity market. The swift rescues of London Indemnity and General Insurance and of Welfare Insurance gave support to the stock market's view that further crashes in the financial sector are now unlikely.

If these fears can be forgotten, then equities may at least have found a base upon which they can rest awhile.

★ ★ ★

The Stock Exchange's announcement on Thursday that it was carrying out an inquiry into recent share dealings in Manchester Liners brings to seven the total of investigations it has announced since the beginning of August.

Since the beginning of August, the Stock Exchange has revealed that it is conducting inquiries into share dealings in the following companies:

George Kent
Colley Rotolain
Marl Investments
Dexion-Comino Int
Budge Bros
Peurella
Manchester Liners

Judged by the past record, that is an extraordinarily large number in such a short space of time. It is indicative of the new, tougher mood prevailing within the Council on the issue of insider trading.

In this context it is significant that the Council has only recently adopted the policy of revealing in advance all the investigations that it is carrying out.

But explaining more fully what it is planning to do is only one facet of the Council's new approach. This became clear when it revealed earlier this month the outcome of its investigation into share dealings in Dexion-Comino International just ahead of a bid for the company by the American Interlake Group in July.

The Council's report made it plain that some of those who had dealt may have had advance information and it backed up its conclusion with more insight into the workings of an inquiry than it had ever previously given. It said that evidence had been taken from 27 brokers and four jobbing firms which disclosed 102 transactions. The investigation had uncovered total purchases of 730,000 shares by 72 clients.

All of this was more detailed than anything the Council had ever said before.

It can be no coincidence that the Council's new aggressive stance should have begun to emerge only shortly after the Stock Exchange had issued a

powerful response to the proposals contained in the Labour Party's Green Paper on company law reform.

At the heart of those proposals is the creation of a Companies Commission, a sort of British equivalent to the American Securities Exchange Commission, with extensive powers to oversee the affairs of the City.

Such a Commission would be given the power to veto decisions by the Stock Exchange Council; it would take over the functions of the Takeover Panel backed by legal sanctions which are at present lacking; it would monitor day-to-day market trading with the authority to suspend shares if unusual trading patterns developed; and it would enforce tougher disclosure requirements.

The Stock Exchange has always argued that such stringent outside controls are both unnecessary and impracticable in Britain. In its reply to the Green Paper, it said that the proposed commission would largely duplicate the work of the Council.

In particular, it attacked the claim that the Takeover Panel lacked both the will and the means to control "the widespread City scandals and abuses". It stated that each of the cases of alleged abuse cited in the Green Paper could have been prevented by changes in the law or by effective enforcement of existing law.

Above all, it claimed that a Stock Exchange investigation into insider trading was "as rigorous and probing as any legal process".

Clearly, it is now setting out to make that claim by publicising to the general public in more detail exactly what it is doing (although other considerations, such as libel law, still might prevent it from pointing a definite finger at all offenders). The assumption, it appears, is that the best defence of the system is to demonstrate that it is vigorously and efficiently operated.

Insurance

Prevention better than a burglary

As commerce and industry improve their security measures it looks as though thieves are turning their attentions to private houses. The rewards may not be so great, but a theft can be carried out much more easily.

Aware of this trend, the insurance industry is trying to tackle it in a number of ways. One of these is to make householders and the public at large more aware about the need for adequate security. Unfortunately, there are so many people these days persuading us to do this and that "for our own good" that campaigns along those lines are not always particularly effective.

Increasingly, insurers are surveying houses, to assess the risks and to see how they could be reduced. Ideally, of course, insurers should survey all the private houses and flats where they insure contents worth more than a fairly nominal amount. But, bearing in mind the cost of a trained surveyor, it would be uneconomical for householders not to

be prepared to pay a premium and meet the cost of a survey. Inevitably, therefore, there is a certain amount of compromise, with insurers deciding on the houses and flats which most deserve an on-the-spot survey—in the light of the situation of the house or flat and the value of the contents.

If a surveyor comes to your house, he will look closely at the theft risk from both the outside and the inside. Taking into account the situation and surroundings, he will consider whether you live in a high risk area.

He will see whether it is secluded—a desirable feature for estate agents, maybe, but not so far as insurance companies are concerned.

If the house is in a street, is it a corner house? Often, a corner house is more prone to attack. Another point is whether the appearance of the house suggests to passers-by that you are well off.

If the aim is simply to deter the casual thief, a surveyor will concentrate on "physical perimeter security" by making it difficult for a thief to get in

easily. Windows, clearly, are an obvious means of access. Provided the window frames are in good condition, and they are not leaded light glazed—the surveyor's nightmare—they can be secured by key-operated locks.

A surveyor will probably be anxious to use the same type of window lock throughout the house, if possible.

With doors, although it may seem obvious to fit a mortice deadlock to the "final exit" door (which cannot be bolted from the inside), surveyors realize that it is not everybody who will be prepared to carry about and use a second key.

One way of avoiding this difficulty is to obtain a replacement cylinder for the standard cylinder rim night-latch—so that the same key will then operate both locks. Even then, the mortice deadlock must actually be used, in addition to slamming the door shut when one leaves the house.

For other external doors and french windows, a surveyor may recommend fitting key-operated mortice locks or automatic locking bolts at the top and bottom.

Increasingly, surveyors are recommending that a safe should be installed. This could be a small wall safe, or a large one normally used for storing cash in commercial premises.

One of the important points about a wall safe is that it should be concealed in a really good hiding place—and that is often easier said than done. But if the house has a cavity wall (perhaps with an inner layer of thermally insulating block construction), it may be suitable to fit many of the different types of wall safe on the market.

Alternatively, a floor safe may be recommended. Provided it is fitted correctly into a suitable concrete floor, it should offer much better resistance to attack than a wall safe.

But there is the drawback that a floor safe is much more inconvenient to use, and thus it is likely that, in practice, it will be used only for items of jewellery, and so on, which are not worn regularly.

Some surveyors prefer to recommend a small conventional safe, anchored to the floor in a cupboard in the bedroom or dressing room. They feel that it is more likely that it will be used than a safe sunk into the floor of the kitchen or garage; and a combination lock is favoured because it avoids the risk of the keys being left, say, in a drawer of the dressing table.

Increasingly, alarm systems of one kind or another are being used where big values are at risk in a private house. This is where problems can arise and, in the end, there is usually some form of compromise.

The alarm system used must be tailored not only to the individual security needs of the house or flat, but also so as to allow those living there to lead their normal lives. Ideally, too, the wiring should not upset the interior decorations more than is absolutely necessary.

Perhaps the best arrangement is to identify the "security areas" in a house and to protect them with an alarm system without too much inconvenience—perhaps with a reasonable standard of all-round physical security.

John Drummond

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Briefly

MAJEDIE INVESTMENTS
Reference to Sagga House yesterday should have read Sagga Estate.

CABLE TRUST
In nine months to September 30 pre-tax earnings of £20.5m (£14m) net assets a share 97p (149p nine months before).

BRAUN AG
Worldwide turnover of the Braun AG subsidiary of GPO of Boston, rose 6.7 per cent to over £50m marks (£108.3m) in year to September 30, but profit declined by an unspecified amount.

GRAND JUNCTION
Group revenue for year to March 31 £1.8m (£2.6m) including £378,000 (£1.2m) dealing profits of subsidiaries. Net revenue £248,000 (£1.4m) whole of which is absorbed by dividend to parent.

NEWMAN-LINDOP
Offer for Lindop Holdings equity not already owned by Newman Industries has been declared unconditional. It now has 93 per cent stake in Lindop.

Mining

North Kalgurli hearing date

Hearing of the proceedings instituted by North Kalgurli against Great Boulder Mines will take place on November 19. The company has told the Perth Stock Exchange that it is seeking discontinuance of its partnership with Great Boulder, damages and certain other relief.

This follows the claim by Great Boulder earlier this week that North Kalgurli was in default to the extent of \$920,000 on its contributions to operating costs at the Scotia and Carr Boyd Rocks mines.

MTD (Mangula)

Pre-tax profits for 1974 rose from \$25.95m to \$16.0m and at the net level from \$4.18m to \$10.3m. With earnings increased from 21c to 52c a share, the dividend total has jumped from 19c to 40c a share, with a final of 23c.

SA gold output

Gold production in September by the South African gold mining industry amounted to 2,108,047ozs (65,568 kgs), an increase on the August figure of 2,049,141ozs (63,735 kgs). Total revenue received during the September quarter was R603.8m.

Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas: Earnings after nine months rose from \$27.2m to \$46.0m equivalent to an increase from 91.43c to \$2.43 a share. Third quarter earnings were up from 55c to 93c a share.

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